OPEN LETTER TO THE CANADIAN PREMIER.

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CANADA

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL

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CANADA

No. 806. SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1921. Vol. LXII. 9D WEEKLY

RANCHING IN ALBERTA (see page 347).

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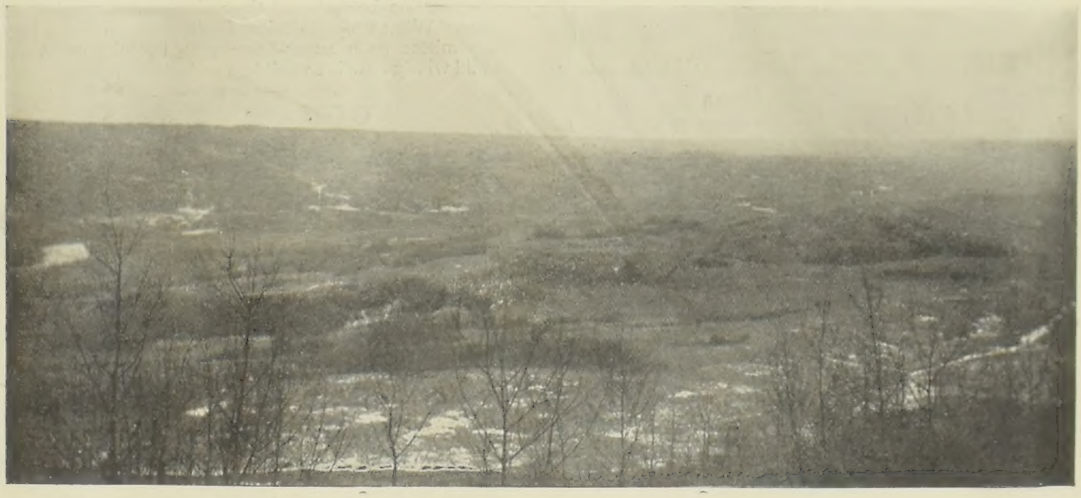

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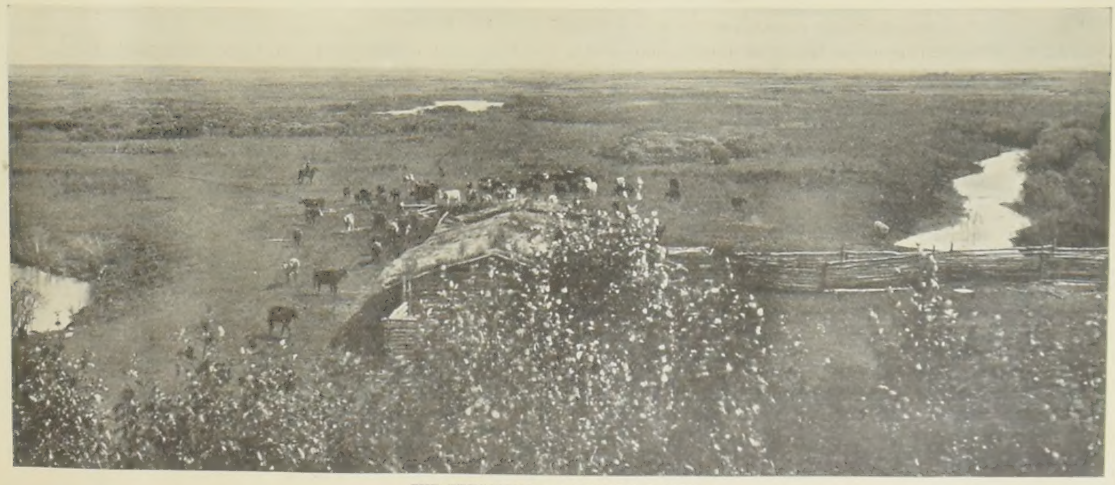

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THE CRUX OF THE EMPIRE PROBLEM.

THE Prime Ministers from Overseas have come to the Empire Conference in London—the first meeting of which is announced for Monday next—at some inconvenience to themselves, and at a time when their presence is much needed in their own Dominions. They have, we presume, not taken all this trouble and made substantial sacrifices, merely to attend an Empire stock-taking. Such a business meeting is, of course, both necessary and important; but, surely, the Directors of the Empire will discuss and, if possible, arrive at an understanding on larger issues than those covered by the agenda. These issues revolve round one great principle—the Constitutional change brought about by the War. Until that principle is squarely faced the rest is leather or prunella. The English are notoriously poor hands at Constitution-making. They rely on Providence and precedent; and trust in the progress of the years for the uprearing of a suitable edifice. Providence, at any rate, has always been kind to the race: otherwise there would have been no Constitution and no British Empire.

At a critical stage in our history, when the Builders and the Directors of the Empire were most anxious about its future, there came that world upheaval, the Great War. It wrought miracles in all directions but, particularly, it transformed the British Empire. With Peace, and through the medium of the Peace Treaty, when members of the British Imperial Confederacy, each separately, appended their signatures to that Treaty, a Constitutional change of far-reaching importance was unobtrusively introduced. The problem which had puzzled Seeley and Froude and Chamberlain and others solved itself. In place of British Colonies there came into being free and autonomous States—real Commonwealths and Dominions. It is this fact which gives the present Conference its chief significance. Providence and precedent achieved before our very eyes a most notable piece of Constitution-making. Some are so impressed by it that they are disposed to do nothing for the rest of their days but contemplate the good work. They should remember, however, that Providence helps those who help themselves.

Two thoughts emerge from the new situation: one is that of narrow nationalism, and the other that of an all-embracing world-State. The one suffers from too little Imperialism; the other from too much Altruism. A middle course is the best. Each Dominion or Commonwealth, with its newly-acquired status, is entitled to develop how it likes; but it should remember that in so doing it has community of interests with sister Dominions and with the Mother Country; that what is good for one is good for the rest, and what is bad for one is bad for the rest; and that, in order to attain the fullest development all must hang together, enjoying common privileges and making, if need be, common sacrifices. To realise this ideal is the only way to combat whatever tendency to Republican Separatism there may be. What every one wants is some governmental machinery which will promote goodwill and co-operation between all the units of the Empire, all the time. What no one desires is the creation of an Imperial Committee or a super-State with coercive powers. To build wisely now is to build an enduring Empire.

—* *—

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

The Duke's Farewell.

That Canadians have won a warm corner in the heart of the Duke of Devonshire is well emphasised in his Excellency's farewell speech to the citizens of Toronto, as reported in our news columns. As Governor-General during years of great national stress and anxiety he has had opportunities of seeing something of the real spirit which animates all Canadians.

And his tribute leaves nothing to be desired. Far greater than all Canada's natural resources, he says, is the character of her citizens. "Put your trust in high character rather than oaths" was the advice of one of the wisest of Greek philosophers. Character is, indeed, the acid test in all relations of life. Our reputation, as some one has observed, is what men and women think of us; but our character is what God knows of us. The Duke could not have paid Canadians a higher compliment than he has done by that one phrase.

* * *

Gen. Smuts and the Empire.

Broadly considered, General Smuts has a noble conception of Empire. He says frankly—as he did at the Rhodes Scholars' dinner at Oxford on Saturday—that the race ideal, which was, partly, one of Cecil Rhodes' ideals, does not appeal to him. He takes a longer view. He believes that deeper human forces are at work than mere bonds of race.

It is natural, perhaps, that General Smuts should think so. In Canada, in Australia, and in New Zealand, the predominant influence hitherto has been British; but in South Africa, as in French-Canada, two races under one Crown somewhat alter the standpoint. The guiding principle may be the same, but the atmosphere is different. Under the spell of that subtle change even Rhodes modified his views. He desired to include America, the oldest British Dominion, in the circle of British nations. It is too late for that. But General Smut stands for sound sense when he appeals for unity, for a common platform, among Boers and Britons alike, and among the varied nationalities now grouped under the Union Jack. How else can we deal with our vast Indian Empire?

Peace of the World. The Hon. Newton Rowell, Canadian representative on the League of Nations, speaking as a guest of the American University at Washington recently, inspired a notable reference to Canada. He instanced the century of peace between Canada and the United States as an example to all the world.

Thereupon, President Harding declared that on many occasions he had said there would not be another war if all the nations were as honest and as unselfish as the Republic; but henceforward he would revise that statement and say that " if all the nations of the earth are as unselfish and devoted to their ideals as the United States *and* Canada there never will be another war." The revised version has the merit of being true.

* * *

Deepening the St. Lawrence. We mention elsewhere the details of a proposal made by an engineering firm in New York, and supported by an influential syndicate, to deepen the St. Lawrence for ocean-going vessels and to develop power possibilities. The advantages of such a scheme as well as its difficulties are alike obvious.

It is said that the scheme will cost the colossal sum of $1,500,000,000, or four times the cost of the Panama Canal, while as an engineering feat it will rank far higher than the canal. It will be interesting to know what the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association, which had in view a similar scheme, has to say about this particular proposition.

* * *

Canadianising the Foreigner. How to Canadianise foreign-born immigrants in the shortest possible time is one of the delicate and difficult problems Canada has to solve. The problem becomes stiffer each decade, as the ratio of the foreign-born keeps on increasing. In the last ten years British immigration was 687,215, and foreign 1,288,228, or 32 per cent. British and 68 per cent. foreign. No race has a greater genius for absorbing foreigners than the English; but amalgamation on such a large scale takes time; and here what is wanted is some means of immediate assimilation.

We fear there is no short cut for reaching the solution. Perhaps the most effective influence is public sentiment. Canadian ideals should be made a powerful attraction; and churches and schools should take up the campaign *con amore*. If this be not done—and it seems the only means at hand—there is a decided menace in the situation, not only to our ideals but also to our standard of civilisation. For these foreign-born newcomers know nothing of our traditions, and, in most cases, are wholly ignorant of our language and customs. In some instances, too, they are representatives of a backward race and an entirely different type of civilisation.

* * *

Patron Saint for Canada. A correspondent in one of the Canadian papers points out that St. Andrew's Day and St. Patrick's Day are known to every Scot and Irish, and St. George's Day and St. David's Day to every Englishman and Welshman as their national saints' day. Canada, he adds, has, so far, no saint's day. Quebec, it is true, honours St. John the Baptist and Ste. Anne; but for the whole of Canada there is no patron saint.

As Canada has a national emblem, universally recognised, why should she not have a patron saint? We know of no reason, if the Canadian people desire such an innovation. But there is more in the argument, as developed by the correspondent, than such a proposition usually involves.

* * *

Why not St. Julien? The suggestion is that St. Julien should be adopted as Canada's patron saint. And the reason for it is very vividly and cogently presented as follows :—

On April 22, 23 and 24, 1915, at the battle of St. Julien, Belgium, Canada may be considered to have received her baptism of nationhood when she held back the German force at the time when the first gassing attack had rendered the French troops *hors de combat*. Of this engagement, the British Commander-in-Chief stated in despatches that their heroic stand had " saved the situation," and Generalissimo Foch, on being asked which he considered was the most critical engagement of the war, stated that in his opinion it was the battle of St. Julien.

St. Julien's Day—April 22 or 23—certainly deserves to be commemorated each year throughout Canada. If we are to have a patron saint the claims of St. Julien appear strong. He, moreover, suffered martyrdom somewhere about A.D. 120 before heresies or schisms had crept into the Universal Church, and so cannot be identified with any dogma not universally held—another excellent reason!

* * *

Cattle Embargo Evidence. The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, much enlivened the sitting of the Royal Commission on the importation of store cattle at the House of Lords on Monday. The cross-examination of this very experienced Canadian agriculturist enabled him to discomfit his adversaries and to bring out all the strong points in favour of Canada. On the score of the protection of the British breeder, Mr. Marshall pointed out that the breeder in Western Canada has to spend from £14 to £18 per head to land his cattle in Great Britain, and there was much point in his argument that an industry which required more protection than that must be in a bad way.

Amongst other excellent points made by this witness, one was that the Prince of Wales was able to import cattle from England to his farm in Alberta, while foot-and-mouth disease existed in this country, but the Prince is unable to send over even for exhibition in this country the progeny of these cattle. Whatever the finding of the Commission may be, it is satisfactory to know that the case for the Canadian breeders has been so ably and strongly put before the Commission.

* * *

Famous Cattle Ranches. The famous cattle ranches of Western Canada, with their picturesque " cowboys," are disappearing one by one. The latest to go is the celebrated Matador Ranch, of 125,000 acres, situated 36 miles from Swift Current, in the Province of Saskatchewan. Here for many years have been bred, from very indifferent Mexican foundation stock, herds that to any but experienced eyes were hard to distinguish from pure-bred Herefords. Every fall the moving of the Matador steers has been an event. They have usually gone through in two trains of 1,500 each, at intervals of two or three weeks, and the day when they were known to be unloaded at Winnipeg for feed and water was sure to attract a crowd of stockmen.

A great many of the larger ranch leases, both in Alberta and Saskatchewan, are running out; some expire this fall, while others have from three to four years to run. The past three years, more especially 1918 and 1919, were disastrous years to ranchers. Feed was short, and at ruinous prices; some sacrificed their young stock, and all suffered heavy losses from the severe winter of 1919-20. Moreover, the Dominion Government is, it is understood, in consultation with the Provincial Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan with a view to doing away with range leases and substituting community grazing in the near future.

* * *

Abolition of Private Property. In a London evening paper one day this week appeared the following paragraph :—

A Bill was presented in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Walter Smith and read a first time providing for the nationalisation of land in Great Britain and *the abolition of private property*.

The italics are ours. We can imagine with what glee this paragraph, elegantly translated and annotated, will be read by Trotsky and other extreme men in Russia. It may, possibly, be used as an argument against Lenin's expected declaration to re-establish property rights to all movable property and small landed possessions. It may also be used as an inducement to pour more Soviet roubles into the Red Revolutionists' coffers for the conversion of Britain. That is the way these things are done.

* * *

Like the Fly in the Amber. But the announcement of the Private Property Abolition Bill is enough to make Britons, both at home and in the Dominions, rub their eyes. How can such a measure get into the House of Commons? It is, surely, like the fly

in amber. Nothing of the kind. Any kind of Bill can be introduced into the House of Commons for the first reading provided it has the support of a certain number of members.

What happens to such measures afterwards depends upon the good sense of the House. As a rule they are never heard of again. That will certainly be the fate of Mr. Walter Smith's Bill. Nevertheless, the Bill, absurd as it is, is a sign of the times. It shows which way the wind is blowing. The agitation for nationalising this, that, and the other, is part of an organised disruptive policy.

—— * * ——

CANADIAN CHARACTER.

The Duke of Devonshire's Tribute.

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire was the guest of the City of Toronto at a luncheon at the King Edward Hotel on May 24, when he bade official farewell to the civic administration and representative citizens who had been invited to attend the function. His Excellency was accorded a most hearty reception.

The Duke said the Duchess and himself regretted the time had almost arrived when they would have to sever their official connection with Canada, and to say good-bye to the people.

Dominion's Greatest Asset.

After referring to Canada's part in the war His Excellency remarked that it was inevitable there should be times of prosperity and equally so periods of depression and distress. But no matter what the future had in store, if the people of Canada would face the difficulties and obstacles confronting them in the same spirit as their forefathers did in laying the foundations of this country, and as the present generation did during the war period, he was confident they would be able to solve all the problems that might arise. If they were true to themselves all would benefit by the opportunities that would arise, and Canada would recover from the post-war difficulties more quickly than most other countries of the world.

Leaving aside all consideration of her natural resources, the greatest asset of Canada was the character of her citizens. "I shall leave Canada," said His Excellency, "with the firm conviction that her men and women are worthy of that citizenship, that they will maintain the great traditions of the past and hand them down to posterity with greater distinction."

—— * * ——

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA.

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen Arrive in London.

Mr. Arthur Meighen, K.C., Prime Minister of Canada, and Mrs. Meighen arrived in London about midnight on Tuesday.

Speaking to a representative of *Canada*, Mr. Meighen's private secretary said that the Prime Minister had a pleasant but rather tiring journey from Liverpool. He is fit and well and looking forward to the Empire Conference gathering next week and the meeting of friends in London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this heading are charged for at a minimum of 4s. or $1, for 36 words or under, every additional word one penny, or two cents, which in all cases must be prepaid. All notices must be properly authenticated.

BIRTHS.

FRAZIER.—On June 9, the wife of Frank Duff Frazier, of New York, daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor, Montreal, of a daughter.

RICHARDS.—At 1108, 7th Avenue, West, Calgary, Alberta, on May 15, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Richards (*née* Christina Campbell)—a son.

WEBSTER.—On June 10, at Brachead, Berkhamsted, the wife of Capt. J. A. Webster, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EVANS—TURNER.—On June 6, at Kensington, Ernest Edward Evans, of Vancouver, to Beatrice, widow of Henry Fownes Turner, of Epsom.

HANSON—HOLBROOK.—On June 1, 1921, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, by the Rev. Canon Allan P. Shatford, Kathleen Holbrook, daughter of G. L. Cains, to Charles Hugh Hanson, of Montreal.

HODGSON—FRASER.—On June 1, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, S.W., by the Rev. Prebendary Gough, Ralph Edwin Hodgson, son of the late Ralph Hodgson, of Darlington, to Muriel MacDonald Fraser, daughter of the late John Fraser, of Montreal.

MATHESON—ROSE.—On June 9, at St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, Edgar Hugh, younger son of Archbishop Matheson, Primate of Canada, to Phyllis Maude, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Rose, of Brighton.

DEATHS.

GRIBBON.—On June 12, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. G. C. Gribbon, R.A.M.C., of 128, Inverness Terrace, London, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, aged 72. (Canadian papers, please copy.)

MORTON.—At Victoria, B.C., on May 9, Alexandria Catherine Morton (Allie), beloved daughter of the late Henry Morton, late of Clincart Road, Mount Florida, Glasgow.

REID.—In Tranquille Sanatorium, Kamloops, B.C., on May 29, after a long illness, James Reid, formerly of Brigton, Ruthven, Meigle, Forfarshire.

IN MEMORIAM.

SACHS.—In loving memory of our only son, Roy Tessier Seaver Sachs, 16th Canadian Scottish, killed in action, June 15, 1916.

"There's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England."

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS AS BRITISH HOTEL.

Many of our readers will recognise the Belgian château in the accompanying picture as the headquarters of the First Canadian Division during the Second Battle of Ypres, and it was the headquarters of many British divisions and brigades in the later years of the war.

The Château des Trois Tours, Brielen-les-Ypres, was originally built in 1346, and rebuilt in 1712 and again in 1892, has been restored, and now contains twenty beds, bathrooms, reception rooms and garage. Situated only two miles and a half from Ypres, it is used as a British hotel, and is therefore convenient for visitors to the battlefields. Over 200 British military cemeteries are within easy distance. Private cars, with English chauffeur-guides, are placed at the disposal of visitors wishing to visit a war grave or any particular part of the battlefield by car.

The London agents are the Battlefields Bureau, Ltd., 175, Piccadilly, W., who arrange holidays in Belgium and France, including private tours to the battlefields.

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THE STATUS OF THE DOMINIONS.

Mr. J. W. Lowther on the New Responsibilities.

The Right Hon. J. W. Lowther, former Speaker of the British House of Commons, now visiting Canada, in addressing a meeting of the Women's and Men's Canadian Clubs at Winnipeg the other day, said:—

The question of the relations of the Dominions to the Mother Country was one that would have to be considered and settled soon, though he could not say whether or not it would be considered at the forthcoming meeting of Prime Ministers. A position had now been reached in which the Dominions had claimed for themselves and had obtained the right to become separate signatories to the Treaty of Versailles. They claimed the position of separate nations. He did not know whether they had thoroughly mastered or understood what the position entails and what it means with regard to the relations between the Dominions and the Old Country. He would put it bluntly in this way: In the old days, before the Treaty of Versailles, a treaty on behalf of the British Empire was signed either by the British Prime Minister, the Colonial Secretary, or whoever the minister might be, on behalf of the whole British Empire. That could not be done any longer. Any treaty which was entered into by the British Empire must be signed by all the representatives of the Dominions. It would be realised at once that this altered the status.

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SALARIES OF DOMINION M.P.s.

Mr. A. Chamberlain, in answer to Sir R. Newman, M.P., gave, in the House of Commons, the following particulars of payments to Members of Parliament in the Dominions:—

Dominion.	Upper House.	Lower House.
Canada	$4,000 per session.	$4,000 per session.
New Zealand	£350 per annum.	£500 per annum.
Australia	£1,000 per annum.	£1,000 per annum.
South Africa	£400 per annum.	£400 per annum.

Travelling expenses were allowed with deductions for non-attendance.

In the case of South Africa a temporary additional allowance of £200 per annum has been granted (to cover increased cost of living), which is being reduced to £100 for the present year.

A CANADIAN LETTER : FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MONTREAL, June 3.

PARLIAMENT is still sitting, though it is now hoped that prorogation will be possible by the middle of this month. With that end in view, morning sittings are being begun, which is a sign of the approaching end of the session.

Government will wind up the session at least with the comfort that the latest by-elections in Quebec and New Brunswick in no way militate against its prestige. The results in Yamaska, Que., and York-Sunbury, N.B., constitute, as one paper suggested, a fifty-fifty break. The farmer candidate in the Quebec election had a bad beating, and it looks as though Liberalism in the old Province still holds a sway that cannot be broken.

The next electoral campaign will be in the Province of Saskatchewan, where Premier Martin has arranged for his appeal to the Province in the middle of this month. The Government has practically nominated all its candidates, while the Opposition and other groups have only about 35 seats out of 63 provided for. It is a sign of the waning war period fever that there will be no soldier candidates this time, although there were three seats won on that basis last elections. Premier Martin appeals not on any specific issue, but merely on his record.

The Intercolonial.

Reference was recently made on this page to the fact that the Maritime Provinces were very discontented with the present freight rates on the old Intercolonial Railway. With the object of making representations to the Federal Government on the matter, a strong deputation journeyed from the three Provinces to Ottawa this week.

The delegation included Premier Bell, of Prince Edward Island; the Hon. R. A. Finn, of Nova Scotia, Minister without Portfolio; and Ivan Rand, K.C. for the Government of New Brunswick; E. M. Macdonald, former M.P. for Pictou; H. J. Logan, ex-M.P.; Mayor Sweeney of Sydney; Horatio Crowell, of Halifax; and a number of business men representing boards of trade and branches of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Explaining the objective of their mission to Ottawa, Mr. Ralph W. Hendry, president of the Commercial Club of Halifax, and Mr. Harry F. Thompson, acting secretary of the delegation, stated that when the Maritime Provinces entered Confederation an undertaking was given that the Intercolonial Railway would be built for the benefit of those Provinces; and, on the other hand, Quebec and Ontario would have the canals enlarged and extended. " These canals," it was asserted by these spokesmen, " are now being operated with no tolls of any kind, and the Government is not deriving any revenue therefrom; while we, who are dependent upon the railroad, are paying through the nose. What we are after mainly is the preferred rates as we had them before the war and also during the war. We claim that we are entitled to these preferred rates so as to be able to compete in our industries and manufactures with, say, the sugar, fruit, fish, lumber and coal industries elsewhere. As it is, inter-provincial rates are almost prohibitive.

The Former Markets.

" Prior to Confederation," the speakers continued, " we dealt with the United States, that is the New England markets; but when we entered Confederation fiscal barriers were set up, with the result that those markets were closed to us. It seems only just, therefore, that we should be given something to off-set our loss, which was sustained in order to promote national unity."

It was further pointed out by the delegates that there was a movement now to place the old Intercolonial under the Railway Commission. As that Commission is purely a legal organisation, it was asserted, it will mean that we will be treated merely on the mile for mile basis. We are, therefore, pressing that the Intercolonial shall remain under the Department of Railways and Canals. In addition it should be remembered that when the Intercolonial was built, it was built as a military road away from the coast, and therefore through an unpopulated district. We want an united Canada, and that can only come through the promotion and encouragement of inter-provincial trade and industry.

Hydro-Electric Scheme.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence for ocean-going vessels and the development of power possibilities is contemplated by a big hydro-electric project which has been originated by an engineering firm in New York who represent a group of capitalists. The project involves the canalisation of the River St. Lawrence opposite Aultsville, Ont., 84 miles above Montreal. The scheme, as advanced, means that two huge power houses will be built at the points mentioned, each power house to have a capacity of 500,000 horse-power. One power house will be on the Canadian side and one will be on the United States side. A dam 2,750 feet long will cross the river at this point, and will be especially designed to pass the huge ice accumulations along without damage. The working head will be forty feet. Other power dams and power houses would be located at a point two miles above Cornwall, Ont., one mile below Cedars, Que., one mile above Cascades Point, and one at Verdun, above Montreal.

The project, it is pointed out, will be international, in that both Canada and the United States must jointly acquiesce in the work. Very large vested interests would be affected, and when the project is completed, one million horse-power of electrical energy will be available, and will be sold at favourable rates in a zone of 800 miles' diameter. Montreal would be included within this zone of power transmission.

It is also claimed by the promoters that, through the raising of the level of Lake Ontario by about one foot, the corresponding increase of the present low level at Montreal would be about 15 inches, a feature which is of great moment to the shipping interests of this port, which have generally opposed any such schemes on the ground that they would adversely affect the level of the river.

The time required for this project is said to be five years. The cost for the locks to take care of navigation is given as $30,000,000, which the promoters expect the Canadian Government to assume, the argument being that to carry out this canalisation as a separate project would cost the country $550,000,000. The net economical value to Canada through the proposed development on the Canadian side is estimated at $25,000,000 per annum. The cost of the first stage of power development at the point near Aultsville is set by the promoters at some $200,000,000, not including the costs to navigation to be borne by the Canadian Government. The consulting engineers on this project state that on the St. Lawrence River between Lake Ontario and Montreal there are 4,000,000 horse-power on the Canadian side and 1,000,000 horse-power on the United States side.

The plans of the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association contemplate an expenditure of about $150,000,000 for opening up the St. Lawrence for ocean shipping, but the plans of that association do not seem to go as far into the power development project as does this latest project. The promoters are the engineering firm of Hugh Cooper & Company of New York.

Canadian Flax.

The establishment of a flax and hemp spinning industry in Montreal is promised by Mr. William Scott, sen., of Stockport, England, who recently purchased at auction the cordage manufacturing plant of a Montreal firm. Mr. Scott, who came to Canada last year for health reasons, has been looking over districts in the Middle West, where the growth of flax is beginning to form an important part in agricultural life, and he believes that he can establish a sound manufacturing industry in this city, using Canadian-grown flax.

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Mrs. S. M. Dickenson, former Indian agent in Manitoba for the Dominion, has been appointed Manitoba's immigration agent for selecting in England women immigrants for domestic service in Canada. She is in Ottawa at present. Her work will be carried on under the guidance of the Federal Government.

IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY.

Best Varieties of Apples for Growing in this Famous B.C. Fruit District.

FRUIT trees were first planted in the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, in the early eighties of the last century by a few of the pioneer settlers whose object was to produce fruit for their own use, and not for commercial purposes. The orchards, however, demonstrated that the Okanagan was particularly well adapted for fruit growing, and a few of the more progressive farmers began to engage especially in horticulture.

In 1892 the Earl of Aberdeen made the first big commercial planting on his land, now the famous Coldstream Ranch, near Vernon. The old orchard is still there, but the newer orchards planted, as time passed on, showed an altogether different variety of apples from those first cultivated.

From 1890 until 1900 very little apple planting was done, but from then on carefully planted and cultivated orchards have increased all through the valley on both sides of Okanagan Lake, and further south towards the international boundary.

In the year 1910 the Okanagan reached a point of commercial importance for its fruit. Since 1910 its development has been remarkable, and by 1919 British Columbia received more money for its apples than from any other crop, and Okanagan apples were on sale in the cities of four continents.

If an apple did not reach a state of perfection, the tree bearing it was cut down, and its place was filled by a variety that did yield good fruit. The planting of unsuitable varieties cost the orchardist hundreds of thousand of dollars. It meant a loss of both time and money. The error, however, could not have been avoided, for only by experience could it be known what developed nearest to perfection in the peculiar silt soil of the Western mountain valleys.

Even now, after nearly twenty years of commercial apple growing, it is found that too many varieties are being cultivated, so a strict study of apple growing in the Okanagan was undertaken by Professor W. A. Middleton, of the University of British Columbia, with the result that he has published the names of the apple trees whose fruit will bring biggest money returns to the growers, and (which goes without saying) the most satisfaction to the buyers and consumers.

How this knowledge benefits the orchardists already settled in the Okanagan is realised up and down the 80 miles on both sides of Okanagan Lake, and what a saving it will be to intending orchardists in the Okanagan is almost incalculable.

From Kelowna northwards, the varieties in order of commercial merit are:—1, McIntosh Red; 2, Delicious; 3, Rome Beauty; 4, Wealthy; 5, Duchess.

South of Kelowna the best commercial varieties are:—1, Delicious; 2, Rome Beauty; 3, Winesap; 4, Stayman; 5, Gravenstein; 6, Jonathan.

Professor Middleton has published the following tables of average yields of apples all through the valley for a number of years, and a study of them will be of invaluable help to those whose thoughts have turned towards the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia with the intention of undertaking the work of apple cultivation.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE YEARLY YIELD PER TREE: AGE FIVE TO TEN YEARS (SIX-YEAR PERIOD).

Variety.	Trees.	Yield per lb.	Yield in boxes (40 lb.).
McIntosh	28,697 ..	92.4 ..	2.31
Rome Beauty	1,019 ..	80.5 ..	2.01
Delicious	3,576 ..	75.18 ..	1.88
Wealthy	21,755 ..	69.8 ..	1.75
Jonathan	62,623 ..	58.7 ..	1.47
Yellow Newton	5,278 ..	47.2 ..	1.18
Wagener	17,103 ..	44.2 ..	1.10

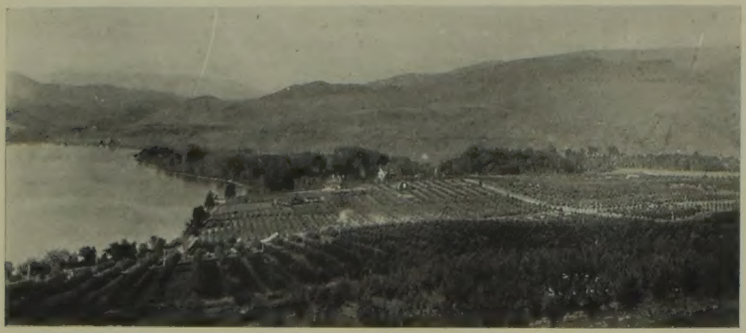
TABLE 2.—AVERAGE YEARLY YIELD PER TREE: AGE SIX TO TWELVE YEARS (SEVEN-YEAR PERIOD).

McIntosh	28,631 ..	180.2 ..	4.5
Wealthy	18,409 ..	134.1 ..	3.36
Rome Beauty	1,350 ..	129.1 ..	3.2
Jonathan	54,553 ..	96.5 ..	2.4
Yellow Newton	4,828 ..	90.78 ..	2.27
Wagener	17,581 ..	78.9 ..	1.97

The records on yield in the above tables are taken from average orchards throughout the Okanagan Valley. No records were received on Delicious trees 11 and 12 years of age, so this tree is not included in Table 2.

TABLE 3.—RETURNS PER TREE ON AVERAGE PRICES PAID IN 1919 FOR THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES SHOWN IN TABLE 1.

Variety.	Yield in boxes per tree.	Average price per box.	Return per tree.
Delicious	1.88 ..	1.85 ..	3.48
McIntosh	2.31 ..	1.46 ..	3.37
Rome Beauty	2.01 ..	1.37 ..	2.75
Wealthy	1.75 ..	1.36 ..	2.38
Jonathan	1.47 ..	1.34 ..	1.97
Yellow Newton	1.18 ..	1.39 ..	1.64
Wagener	1.10 ..	1.30 ..	1.43



Fruit Farms on Long Lake, British Columbia, formerly a portion of the Coldstream Estate.

TABLE 4.—RETURNS PER TREE ON AVERAGE PRICES PAID IN 1919 FOR THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES SHOWN IN TABLE 2.

McIntosh	4.50 ..	1.46 ..	6.57
Wealthy	3.35 ..	1.36 ..	4.56
Rome Beauty	3.20 ..	1.37 ..	4.38
Jonathan	2.40 ..	1.34 ..	3.22
Yellow Newton	2.27 ..	1.39 ..	3.16
Wagener	1.97 ..	1.30 ..	2.56

It will be noticed that the McIntosh Red is not included, for commercial purposes, on the south sides of the lake, nor is there any mention at all of the beautifully coloured Winter Banana, that heretofore was such a joy to the eye of all beholders who travelled through the Okanagan during apple harvest time.

The selling price of varieties vary a great deal, as also does the cost of producing the different kinds. Under certain conditions the lower priced varieties may give a better return to the grower than the higher priced ones. The aim of the fruit grower should be to produce only those varieties that are particularly well adapted for the district in which he has decided to live.

E. B. REESOR.

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BOY FARMERS FOR THE DOMINIONS.

Christ's Hospital's New Sphere of Usefulness.

Saturday last was Speech Day at Christ's Hospital, Horsham. It was rendered memorable this year by the visit of the representatives of the Dominions.

Christ's Hospital possesses the advantage of combining the most modern school buildings with ancient traditions, and about 1,200 acres of land, which enables it to act as a pioneer in a special training scheme to fit the boys who pass through the school for work in the Dominions. If it has lost something of its intimate connection with the City of London through the transfer to Horsham, there are, it is pointed out, distinct possibilities for a new sphere of usefulness for the boys at the school and a new advantage to the Empire.

Sir Geo. Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, in addressing the boys, laid stress on the importance of their remaining within the Empire if they left these islands.

AN OPEN LETTER

To The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.

SIR,—I bid you hearty welcome to London, for the first time in your capacity as Prime Minister of the Dominion, to attend a gathering which apparently must not be called a Cabinet, yet is perhaps something more than an ordinary Conference. You arrive at an auspicious moment from the personal point of view. On the 16th you enter upon your forty-sixth year of life, and I take the opportunity of wishing you many happy returns not only of your birthday but of your visit to the capital of the Empire. You cannot, indeed, come among us too often. We retain lively and pleasing memories of your mission in 1918, and if your record in Canada were not sufficiently known to justify high expectations, there would still be the remembrance of that visit to encourage belief that this momentous re-assembly of Dominion Prime Ministers will be made more fruitful by your presence. Less than a year ago the Empire knew, to its intense regret, that Sir Robert Borden was definitely resigning. It is among the commonplaces, almost the conventions of public life, when a great leader steps aside or is lost to a party, that an adequate successor will be difficult if not impossible to find. Frequently though the prediction has been falsified, I doubt if it has ever been proved wrong in quite the same way that you proved it wrong. There were several tried and trusty stalwarts of the Cabinet who would have carried on Sir Robert Borden's work with credit to themselves and advantages to their country and the Empire. They were, for one reason or another, non-starters, and the prize was yours almost before the great world outside had familiarised itself with your name.

To those of us who make it our business to follow affairs in Canada the choice was in no way a surprise. You were a marked man from the time you tackled the Dredging Scandals in 1910. Whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the spirit of Frederick the Great when referring to Pitt, ever said " At last Borden has found a man," I do not pretend to know. What I do know is that Sir Robert Borden was quick to detect the accession of strength to the ranks of his following, and within three years he made you Solicitor General. Not bad that for five years in Parliament. And you achieved this great distinction entirely off your own bat. The man who could earn his living as a teacher while studying for the law, and then whilst establishing a practice could woo and win a constituency like Portage la Prairie from its Liberalism, was bound to force his way to the top in public life without resort to the more meretricious methods of the advertising and pushful politician. In these days of so-called democracy, when the cheap-jack and the mountebank by declamatory rhetoric manage to capture votes and make it worth somebody's while to purchase their silence, it gives one new courage and new hope to see character and ability such as yours recognised so ungrudgingly and rewarded so promptly. More particularly might one emphasise the importance of such recognition in a new land like Canada with its traditions of public life still in the making. Canada has been extremely fortunate in her public men, and in saying that I am complimenting not the public men but the people, for in the main a country gets the public men it deserves.

Someone years ago—I think it was Robert Weathercock—described you as " that rare thing in Canada, a lawyer with a really judicial mind." I can conceive no better equipment for dealing with the post-war problems which confront the Dominion, the Empire and the world. The lawyer, expert at getting the facts together, and the judicial temperament which can then appraise the evidence with a single eye to truth, is precisely what we need in all our relations, national and international. He has a pretty tough row to hoe in times bewitched by a sentimental political and economic philosophy, but *magna est veritas et prævalebit*. Last fall you delivered an address on organised labour at the Trades and Labour Congress held at Windsor, Ontario. The terms in which you summed up the position were the most convincing proof of the judicial in your habit of mind, and I have often expressed a wish that the working man in the Old Country—in every country for that matter—could be mentally inoculated with your words as now he is inoculated with the crudities of Karl Marx.

Let me take one or two of your sentences: " What is the best way to make further progress? It is by steady, determined movement along lines that have brought results in the past—by exposing the facts and educating public opinion, by loyalty to your organisation, subordinated to that higher loyalty to your country which alone gives an organisation respect and power; by studying the advances made in other countries in order to keep abreast or better than abreast at home; by regard for the rights of others; by fulfilment of contracts, by dependence on the ballot; by seeking success only through the power of public approval. These are the methods and the only methods that have in the past brought advance without reaction." . . . " Where the so-called theory of production for use has been put into practice, in substitution of production for profit, it has resulted practically in no production at all and has ended in chaos and starvation." . . . " No Government can bring about equality or uniformity of wealth without bringing disaster to all, but the aim of Government should be to bring about equality of opportunity."

I would like to see those three sentences on the walls of every factory under the British flag. Only the agitator and the disturber of the social and industrial peace would have occasion to regret their proclamation. Working under such sanctions, Labour need fear nothing from Capital, which would find its own surest guarantee in meeting fair play with fair play, and if any sought to take improper advantage of the new order of things, the ballot box and the legislature would not be invoked in vain. You, sir, have shown Labour the only conditions on which the people can ever recognise Labour's fitness to govern.

In the same way no one who studies your speeches—and here again I wish you could be more widely read on this side of the Atlantic—can doubt that you bring the judicial to bear in your judgment on the Imperial question. Who is it in Canada that takes a malicious joy in fostering the idea that there exists in London a body of opinion in favour of some Central Imperial organisation which must be a menace to the autonomy of the Dominions? I confess that I read with some impatience the efforts of certain people in Great Britain as in Canada to prove that Mr. Winston Churchill's specific reference to the " Imperial Cabinet " covers a sinister design to rob the Dominion Parliaments of their right to determine the destinies of their respective countries. No one in his senses dreams of any measure which could in the smallest degree commit the Dominions without their sanction and approval. All this pother about the word Cabinet is distracting, because people are not in the habit of thinking for themselves on Constitutional questions. Absurd fears have been generated by a discussion that delights the professorial mind and serves the purpose of journalistic quidnuncery. " There is," as you so admirably put it, " no more danger of the loss of our autonomy than there is of the loss of our atmosphere." If such a danger existed I can imagine no man in the British Empire, be he a Smuts or a Hughes, a Massey or a Squires, more capable than yourself of detecting it, or more determined to nip it in the bud. The danger is rather in the other direction, and it is well for the Empire in general, and the Dominions in particular, that autonomy has made choice of leaders who take a saner view of the Imperial connection than some of their advisers in the Press or their critics in Parliament.

The recognition of nationhood carries with it the necessity for measures which will make nationhood secure. If the Mother Country is not to call the tune in foreign affairs or matters of defence without consultation she cannot be expected to pay the piper entirely from her own purse. On the other hand, the Dominions, who claim the privileges of full partnership, would find the burden almost in-

tolerable if they were suddenly to find themselves compelled to provide all the services now at their command through the Mother Country. The magnificent efforts of the Dominions during the war, in finance as in munitions and manhood, must be extended into peace time; we all took our share of responsibilities then, and we pulled together as one body. We stood to win or lose in common in the days of Armageddon; we cannot afford to go our several ways without heed of the others in the days when Armageddon is a sombre but luminous memory. No co-operative movement ever devised by mortal man has meant as much to humanity as the co-operation of the members of the British Empire, and no co-operation is possible unless there is a directing body and every member is prepared to take his share of the burden as readily as he is prepared to participate in the benefits. I leave it at that. We have heard much about making the world safe for democracy; the best way to ensure the safety of democracy throughout the Seven Seas is to ensure the solvency and the integrity of the British Empire.

Your proposal in support of Mr. Massey's suggestion, that the venue of the Prime Ministers' meeting should alternate between London and a Dominion capital, strikes me as excellent. A Constitutional Assembly in Ottawa next year is an idea which should commend itself at once. It is, I am sure, good for statesmen like yourself to breathe the air of London periodically, but it is equally desirable that statesmen from the Old Country should be given the opportunity of breathing the air of the Dominions. It would be a most admirable form of reciprocity, more significant even than Press Conferences or Chambers of Commerce Congresses.—I am, Sir, yours very truly,

CARNEADES, JUNIOR.

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THE DOMINION DAY DINNER.

The annual dinner in celebration of Dominion Day will take place on Friday, July 1, at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, Kingsway, W.C., at 7 for 7.30, p.m., precisely.

The High Commissioner for Canada is to preside on the occasion, and will be supported by prominent Canadians resident in London, and many distinguished guests. It is expected that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies will be present.

Tickets (price two guineas, inclusive) may be procured from Mr. W. L. Griffith, the honorary secretary, at the offices of the High Commissioner, 19, Victoria Street, S.W. It will facilitate arrangements if gentlemen will kindly send in their applications for seats as soon as possible, and not later than Saturday, June 25, in order that they may be included in the table plan. After that date applicants will be allotted seats at a "late" table, but the names cannot appear on the plan.

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FRANCE AND CANADA.

Marshal Fayolle's Mission.

An important mission (says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), with Marshal Fayolle at its head, will proceed to Canada to thank the Dominion for its efforts in the war. The mission has been organised by the "France-America Committee," and, as a token of France's gratitude to Canada, it will take with it a special bust, executed by Rodin, symbolising France after victory. The plaque on the pedestal of the bust will bear this inscription: "To Canada, which shed the blood of its sons for the liberty of the world. Grateful France, 1914-1918." While the mission is in Canada it will inaugurate at Montreal a Franco-Canadian trade exhibition, of which M. Gaston Menier, who will represent the Senate, is the president. The mission will be representative of Parliament and the Foreign Office, the Catholic Church, art, science, literature, finance, industry, aviation, and the Press.

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SASKATCHEWAN GENERAL ELECTION.

Though complete returns of the Provincial general election in Saskatchewan are not yet available, a cable from Regina states that the Government of the Hon. W. M. Martin has been sustained by a majority of over 20 in a House of 63 members. The only Minister failing to secure re-election was the Hon. George Langley; in Regina the Premier had a record majority. In Moose Jaw the Hon. J. A. Calder and a Labour representative have been returned. The Conservative opposition, which numbered only six out of 62 members in the last Legislative Assembly, is increased, but few Independent or farmer candidates are reported as successful.

OUR MERCHANT SHIPS.

The World-wide Activities of the C.G.M.M., Ltd.

Whatever may be said as to the desirability or otherwise of a Government's owning a line of merchant ships, it must at least be conceded that the activities of Canada's State-owned merchant fleet are not characterised by bureaucratic inefficiency or lack of enterprise. In fact, the energetic steps taken to establish new trade routes and connections between Canada and the principal ports of the world have aroused intense interest in shipping circles, which the approaching completion of the fleet of 66 ships, with an aggregate deadweight of 390,000 tons, will not lessen.

During the present depressed and uncertain condition of trade, it is not easy to gauge the successful operation or otherwise of a line of cargo ships, but there is indisputable evidence that shippers are realising the regularity of the C.G.M.M. services and, all things considered, good freights are being obtained in many of the world's ports. Large shipments of wood pulp are being discharged at United Kingdom and Continental ports. In addition, certain ships running between Canada and this country have been fitted out for the carriage of live cattle. Large cargoes of fat Canadian cattle have already arrived in good condition at Birkenhead from Montreal, and more are to follow.

Demand for Tropical Produce.

Canada's increasing demand for tropical produce and her large exports of perishable dairy products rendered necessary the provision of cold storage space on the C.G.M.M. ships. The s.s. *Canadian Commander*, *Canadian Victor*, and *Canadian Leader* are the latest ships to be so equipped. Each ship is 8,400 tons d.w., and the refrigeration space is situated in No. 3 'tween decks, allowing a total of 11,332 cub. ft. of cold storage. This space is divided into four compartments, each of which is provided with a door opening outwards into the cargo hatch. The temperature of each compartment can be separately regulated.

Owing to the continuance of the dispute in the coal-mining industry, C.G.M.M. ships are being bunkered on the other side for the round voyage, and this policy is being adopted by other steamship lines.

Reference has already been made in these columns to the agreements arrived at between the C.G.M.M. and the Cunard Line, the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. Alfred Holt, Ltd., and the Anchor-Donaldson Line, and we learn that the policy of negotiating friendly agreements with private companies has borne satisfactory results.

This month a regular freight service will be opened between Vancouver and San Francisco, and it is intended, we understand, that this service will be eventually extended so as to embrace Central and South American ports. Steel standard ships of 3,600 tons deadweight will be used on this run. The C.G.M.M. has already performed valuable service in the development of trade between Canada and the West Indies, where ships flying the well-known house flag received a warm and friendly welcome, and the new connecting link between South America and the Dominion will doubtless be productive of the same beneficial results to the two countries.

Services Now in Operation.

The rapid and world-wide development of the C.G.M.M. has been so remarkable that a recapitulation of the services now in operation cannot fail to interest all whose desire it is to see a closer commercial intercourse between Canada and the other portions of the British Empire. Besides regular cargo sailings from Montreal and Quebec, Halifax and St. John to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Cardiff, Swansea and Newport, Australia and New Zealand, Cuba, British Guiana and South America, a passenger and cargo service is also run between Montreal and Nassau (Bahamas), Kingston (Jamaica), and Belize (British Honduras). Regular services are also in operation to Mediterranean ports, Egypt, India, Straits Settlements and Java, while from Vancouver, B.C., a joint service with the Holt Line is carried on to China, Japan and the Phillipines. Further developments will doubtless follow in the near future, rendered necessary by Canada's increasing need for direct steamship connections with countries with whom more intense commercial intercourse would be of great benefit to both sides. The policy of the C.G.M.M. lies in the opening up of new trade routes rather than adhering to competitive ones, and this feature should secure for the line the interest and support of enterprising traders the world over. But it is natural that the special support of Canadian importers and exporters is the most sought for, since it is for their benefit that these great efforts are being made. It is impossible to say when the present acute trade depression, which has spread like a blighting disease all over the world, will end, but one thing is certain, end it will, and an intense revival of trade will set in. Given the support it well deserves, and which it has made such efforts to obtain, a prosperous future lies before the C.G.M.M.

(See Photographs in Centre Pages.)

PURELY PERSONAL

All communications for this page must be duly authenticated, and should reach us on Tuesday morning before the date of publication.

Lord Byng, the new Governor-General, is expected to reach Ottawa in the second week in August.

* *

Their Excellencies, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, upon the occasion of their farewell visit to Toronto, were made the recipients at Convocation Hall, of an illuminated address of appreciation from the Canadian Red Cross Society.

* *

Lady Byng of Vimy is now staying at 5, St. James's Square, with the Earl and Countess of Stafford. Lady Byng has been for years a member of the Society of Women Journalists, with which the Canadian Women's Press Club is affiliated.

* *

To celebrate Dominion Day, the High Commissioner for Canada and Lady Perley are giving a reception at the Ritz Hotel on Friday, July 1, from 4 to 6.

* *

The chairman and council of the Royal Colonial Institute are holding a reception on Monday evening, July 4, from 8.30 to 12, at the National History Museum.

* *

Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada, with other representatives of the Dominions, visited Christ's Hospital on Saturday last, and addressed the scholars.

* *

Sir Herbert B. Ames, financial director of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, has left the Curzon Hotel for a Nursing Home.

* *

Lord Beaverbrook has subscribed $5,000 toward the foundation fund of County Academy, Pictou, N.S.

* *

Lord and Lady Congleton have arrived in England to spend the summer.

* *

Senator Sir James Lougheed has been presented at Ottawa with a large oil portrait of himself from members of the Soldiers' Civil re-Establishment Department. The presentation was made by the Premier Arthur Meighen on behalf of the members of the Department.

* *

A daughter was born on June 9 to Mrs. Frank Duff-Frazier, of New York, who is the daughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor.

* *

The Council of the Board of Trade, Montreal, has passed a resolution congratulating Mr. R. B. Angus on the attainment of his 90th year, coupled with the hope that he would be spared many more years of useful life to Montreal and Canada.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels are spending Ascot week as the guests of Col. and Lady Victoria Villiers, at Folly Court, Wokingham.

* *

Mrs. S. Davis, of Montreal, is spending the summer at Harrogate.

The Hon. A. E. Arsenault, leader of the provincial Opposition, and ex-premier of Prince Edward Island, has been appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the Province in succession to the late Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. Mr. Arsenault has been in the Provincial Legislature since 1908.

MRS. MEIGHEN,
Wife of the Prime Minister of Canada.

Major-General and Mrs. George Sterling Ryerson, of Toronto, who had taken a house at Maidenhead for the summer, sailed for Canada last week, called thither by the serious illness of Mrs. Ryerson's mother.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McClenaghan, of Ottawa, who have been staying at the Strand Palace Hotel, left last Saturday for Edinburgh, to attend the great World's Rotary Convention. After the very comprehensive tour which has been arranged for the delegates, both in the British Isles and on the Continent, Mr. and Mrs. McClenaghan will make a further stay in London.

* *

Dr. J. Murray Clark and Mrs. Murray Clark, of Toronto, who are now visiting Scotland and the Lake Country, after a stay in London, return to Canada very shortly. Dr. Murray Clark is one of the prime movers in the Nova Scotian Historical Celebrations to take place on August 31, especially in connection with the bicentary of the establishment and sitting at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal, A.D. 1721, of the first Court administering English Common Laws within what is now the Dominion of Canada.

* *

Mr. Lansing Lewis, of Montreal, who has spent the past two months in England and Wales, sailed for home on the *Melita* yesterday. Mr. Lewis was the guest in London of his cousin, the Rt. Hon. Herbert Lewis, 23, Grosvenor Road, S.W. Besides visiting other parts of this country, he went to Arras and Vimy Ridge.

Sir W. H. Charlton, who has represented Norfolk (Ontario) in the House of Commons since 1911 and was formerly speaker of the Ontario Legislature, has been appointed a member of the Dominion Privy Council, carrying the title of "Honourable" for life. Mr. Charlton recently celebrated his 80th birthday and is the oldest member of the House.

* *

Sir L. H. Davies, Chief Justice of the Canadian Supreme Court, will, says the Toronto correspondent of the *Times*, probably attend this summer the sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

* *

Lt.-Col. Beckles Willson was one of the guests at the dinner given at the Savoy Hotel to meet the foreign delegates attending the International Exhibition of Rubber and other Tropical Products. Sir Owen Philipps, M.P., was in the chair.

* *

Mr. G. S. Harriss, Secretary to the London office of Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd. ("Canadian Club" Whisky), is leaving for Walkerville, Ontario, on June 22, on a visit to the Distillery, and expects to be back in London about the middle of August.

* *

Sir Campbell Stuart and his mother, Mrs. Ernest Stuart, left Quebec last Tuesday, on their return to London, by the R.M.S. *Empress of Britain*.

* *

Colonel W. Shelton, of Norfolk (Virginia), one of the leaders of the Bar in that State, is a recently arrived visitor in London. Colonel Shelton is much interested in the 200th anniversary of the introduction into Canada of "The Laws of Virginia," to be celebrated in Nova Scotia this summer, and is also to address the Empire Club in Toronto shortly.

* *

Mr. E. W. Booth, manager of the Foreign Exchange department of the Dominion Bank, 73, Cornhill, is spending a holiday in Italy.

* *

Mr. G. C. Heward, barrister, of Toronto, is at the Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue.

* *

Mr. G. Montegu Black, of Messrs. Black & Armstrong, Winnipeg, and a director of the Union Bank of Canada, is at the Piccadilly Hotel.

* *

Mrs. W. F. Carsley and the Misses Ethel and Muriel Carsley, of Montreal, are leaving this month for England and France to spend the summer.

* *

Mr. William Downey, of the Dominion Express Company, arrived last Sunday by the *Minnedosa* for a two months' sojourn in Ireland and England.

* *

Mr. N. F. Parkinson, Deputy Minister of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Ottawa, has been appointed Commissioner of the Purchasing Commission of Canada.

* *

Mr. H. W. Wookey, M.B., Toronto University, has received the diploma of Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

* *

At the Mount Royal Club, Montreal, Lord and Lady Atholstan entertained at dinner in honour of Sir Campbell Stuart and Mrs. Ernest Stuart, the other guests being: Sir Vincent Meredith and Lady Meredith, Gen. Sir Arthur Currie and Lady Currie, Sir F. Orr Orr-Lewis, Mrs.

Arthur Drummond, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor and Lady Taylor, Sir Thomas Tait and Lady Tait, Sir Mortimer Davis, Mrs. H. B. Yates, Mr. Justice Greenshields and Mrs. Greenshields, Col. F. S. Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hosmer, Mr. D. C. Macarow and Mrs. Macarow, Mr. Hugh Allan and Mrs. Allan, Mr. George Cains and Mrs. Cains, Mr. Henry Joseph and Mrs. Joseph, Mr. D. Forbes, Angus and Mrs. Angus, Mr. A. E. Holt and Mrs. Holt, Mr. G. H. Duggan and Mrs. Duggan.

* *

Mr. D. A. Cameron, K.C., recently appointed to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, and Mr. J. W. Comeau, M.L.A., have been sworn in as members of the Provincial Government.

* *

Mr. John Nelson, on retiring from the position of manager and editor of the Vancouver *Daily World*, received a presentation by Mr. R. S. Somerville on behalf of the staff at a farewell gathering.

* *

Mrs. Reginald Gault has arrived in England to join her mother Mrs. Alfred Baumgarten, with whom she will spend the summer.

* *

Mrs. Maurice Hills, of Victoria, arrived at Havre by the *La Savoie*, and will visit the Continent and England before returning to Canada.

* *

Miss Peggy Armour, daughter of Col. Donald Armour, of Harley Street, W., is visiting Mrs. Mitchell, at Mamaroneck, New York, and will later visit her aunt, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, in Toronto.

* *

The Rev. E. F. Macklin, curate of Emmanuel, West Dulwich, S.E., has been appointed superintending clergyman and van missionary in the diocese of Saskatchewan.

* *

Miss Allie Vibert Douglas, the first holder of the Quebec provincial I.O.D.E. War Memorial scholarship, will begin her studies in the department of Sir Ernest Rutherford at Cambridge University in July.

* *

Lady Strathcona arrived from Canada by the R.M.S. *Olympic* last Saturday.

* *

The Hon. and Mrs. G. D. Robertson expect to leave Ottawa in August for England.

Among the departures to Canada by the R.M.S. *Empress of France* last week were: Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. C. E. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Fraser, Mr. Stewart Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirk, Mr. P. M. Le Maistre, Dr. C. Fane, Mrs. Martin, Major-General and Mrs. G. S. Ryerson, Dr. H. C. Scadding, Mr. George Summer, and Captain C. A. and Lady Windham.

* *

Among the departures by the R.M.S. *Caronia* were Mr. W. A. Alan, Mr. Robert Armitage, Major A. and Mr. Barnaby, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ennis, Mr. A. Linstrum, and Mr. and Mrs. R. White.

* *

Among the arrivals by the *Mauretania* last Sunday were Archdeacon and Mrs. Balfour, the Hon. R. K. Bishop of St. John's, N.F., and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Mulvey.

* *

A tribute to the 42 years of service rendered to McGill University by Dr. C. E. Moyse, formerly Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Vice-Principal of the University, and a testimony to the affectionate esteem with which he was regarded by all connected with McGill, was given in the presentation to him of a portrait painted by Mr. E. Wyly Grier, R.C.A., of Toronto. Professor James Harkness, acting Dean of the Faculty of Arts, made the presentation on behalf of the whole University.

* *

We are very glad to hear a more satisfactory report of the health of Lt.-Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, K.C.B., from his son, Maj.-Gen. Garnet B. Hughes, on his return from Canada. He states that his father's health has very much improved, and he has been able to leave Ottawa for his home at Lindsay, Ont.

* *

Mr. Thomas A. Mulvey, Under Secretary of State for Canada, has arrived in London *en route* to Germany, to take up matters in connection with debts owing to Canadian creditors. He is accompanied by Mrs. Mulvey.

* *

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who has been appointed American Minister at Peking, was born at Freetown, P.E.I., in 1854, and was educated at Charlottetown, Acadia College, N.S., University College, London, Edinburgh University, and several German universities. He was Professor of English Literature and Psychology at Acadia College from 1880 to 1882, and Professor of Metaphysics and English Literature at Dalhousie College, N.S., from 1882 to 1886, when he passed to Cornell University, becoming President of that institution in 1892. Besides acting on various Commissions, he was U.S. Minister to Greece and Montenegro in 1912.

* *

The Rev. R. Rocksborough Smith, vicar of Broadstone (Dorset), has been offered by the Bishops of Montreal and Quebec, and has accepted, the post of Professor of Theology and Dean of the Faculty of Divinity at the University of Lennoxville, P.Q. He will leave Broadstone in the autumn.

ENGAGEMENTS AND MARRIAGES.

The marriage took place at St. Ann's Church, Richmond, Quebec, on Tuesday afternoon, May 24, of Marjorie Montgomery, youngest daughter of Lieut-Col. and Mrs. J. W. Harkom, Melbourne, Quebec, to Mr. Geoffrey Francis Layne, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Layne, of Barbados, B.W.I.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kinsella, Montreal, announce the marriage of their youngest daughter, Esther May, to Mr. William Clarence Lodge, of Montreal.

* *

At Sackville, N.B., Miss Gladys Allison Borden, daughter of Dr. B. C. Borden, president of Mount Allison University, and Mrs. Borden, was united in marriage to Mr. W. Roy Smith, son of Mr. and Mr. J. Willard Smith, of St. John.

* *

The marriage of Miss Phyllis Davidson, daughter of the late Lieut-Col. Peers Davidson and of Mrs. Davidson, to Mr. A. Tuttle Patterson, of Woodstock, Vt., took place on June 1 at St. George's Church, Montreal.

* *

Major and Mrs. F. W. Taylor, of Victoria, announce the engagement of their daughter, Violet, to Mr. Vincent F. Knox, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Knox, "Westleigh," Quamichan Lake, Duncan.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Roland, Winnipeg, announce the engagement of their daughter, Bernice Elizabeth, to Mr. James Culver Morgan, son of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. D. Morgan, of Los Angeles, Cal.

* *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Rudyerd Boulton, of Port Hope, announce the engagement of their daughter, Madeleine Rudyerd, to Mr. H. Dean Suckling, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Suckling, of Montreal.

WHERE TO GO AND WHAT TO SEE

A Weekly Bulletin of Amusement Round London.

OUT-OF-DOORS.

CRICKET.

Lord's (St. John's Wood Road Station, Met.).—Saturday, 18, Middlesex v. Lancashire; Wednesday and Thursday, 22, 23, Woolwich v. Sandhurst.

The Oval (Oval Station, City & South London Railway).—Saturday, 18, Australians v Surrey; Wednesday, 22, Surrey v. Oxford University.

RACING.

Windsor.—18.

POLO.

Hurlingham.—Saturday, 18, and Wednesday, 22, America v. England.

Ranelagh.—Saturday, 18, Military Musical Ride.

Roehampton.—No Polo. Tennis, Saturday, 18, 3rd Annual Open Tournament.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Zoological Gardens Regent's Park.

Olympia, Kensington. International Horse Show, 18 (opens).

Wimbledon.—Monday, 20, Tennis Championship.

INDOORS.

THEATRES, ETC.

Duke of York's, St. Martin's Lane.—"The Wrong Number." (Yvonne Arnaud, Sam Livesey).

Queen's, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Mary." (Evelyn Laye, Alec. Regan.)

St. James', King Street.—"The Night of the Party." (Lauri de Frece.)

Savoy, Strand.—"Paddy the Next Best Thing." (Peggy O'Neil.)

Shaftesbury, Shaftesbury Avenue. — "Out To Win." (George Tully.)

Vaudeville, Strand.—"Puss, Puss." (Lee White.)

Varieties

Coliseum, St. Martin's Lane.

Maskelyne's Theatre of Mystery, Langham Place.

Palladium, Argyll Street, Oxford Circus.

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition, Baker Street.

Kingsway Hall. — Southern Syncopated Orchestra.

CONCERTS.

Wigmore Hall, Wigmore Street.—Tuesday, June 21, at 3.15, Harold Samuel, piano recital; at 8.15, song and pianoforte recital, Mary Copner and Harry Field (Canadian pianist).

EXHIBITIONS.

Royal Academy, Piccadilly.—Summer exhibition.

French Gallery, 120, Pall Mall.—112th Exhibition.

Leicester Galleries, Leicester Square.—Max Beerbohm Exhibition.

Chelsea Gallery, 91, King's Road, Chelsea. —Exhibition of "Soul Possession" pictures by "Rex Haida" (Mrs. A. W. Pryce-Jones, Calgary), June 15–July 2.

R.B.A. Gallery, 6a, Suffolk Street.—Women's International Art Club. 20th Annual Exhibition.

LECTURES, ETC.

Philharmonic Hall, Great Portland Street. —Ross-Smith Flight to Australia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Guildhall.—Wednesday, 22, Dinner of the American Rotarians.

THE EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

Great Assembly of Dominion Premiers in London—Significance of the Gathering.

THE outstanding event of the week in London is the assembly of Dominion Premiers for the Empire Conference—the first consultative gathering of the British Commonwealth after the Great War. This Conference differs from previous similar conferences in the improved status of the Dominions. By becoming separate signatories to the Treaty of Peace the Dominions instead of being merely units of the British Empire became autonomous States. That was their recognition and reward for sharing with the Mother Country the burden and the sacrifices of the war. The present gathering is therefore the first meeting of the free and autonomous nations linked with Great Britain by sentiments of loyalty to the British Crown, by community of interests, and by the possession of a common heritage.

"The Conference," says the *Observer*, "is a symbol or summary of Empire. For a romantic and imaginative event the whole history of collective human endeavour may not match it. The spirit of creative liberty expressed, not in a conclave of satraps summoned under authority, but in a gathering of principals freely met for free deliberation, has no precedent in political history. There has never been anything like our Commonwealth of Nations, and cannot be again. It is a thing not of invention. It is drawn to no plan, and were it to break apart it could never be re-created. It is an heirloom of the race precious beyond every other possession, and only to be enjoyed in common. No limit in time or extent may be prescribed to its development, while its possessors set upon it its true valuation, and observe the conditions of their inheritance. Chief of them is that it flourishes in liberty and must perish in constraint."

The first meeting of the Conference will be on Monday, and it is expected that Britain's Prime Minister will preside. The other official representatives of Great Britain will be the Marquis Curzon, the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary.

It is pointed out by our contemporary that the Oversea Ministers will "make the acquaintance of a new figure in Imperial politics in Mr. Meighen, the Prime Minister of Canada, who, at the age of forty-six, has risen with remarkable rapidity to the highest office in the Dominion. A still younger Prime Minister, Sir Richard Squires, has been prevented by the illness of his Finance Minister from leaving Newfoundland, which may be represented by its High Commissioner, Sir Edward Bowring.

Among the other Dominion members will be General Smuts, representing South Africa; Mr. Hughes, representing Australia; and Mr. Massey, New Zealand. The representatives of India at the Council will be the Maharajah of Cutch and the Hon. Mr. Sastri.

WHAT THE CONFERENCE WILL DISCUSS.

A Forecast by Lord Morris.

Lord Morris, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland, writing in Sunday's *Observer*, says:—"I cannot speak of the coming meeting with any special knowledge, but I have been a member of several Colonial Conferences, of the Imperial Defence Committee, and of the War Cabinet, and that experience does enable me to sift what is from what is here plainly fantastic."

There will be, he says, useful resolutions on such questions as Empire cables and wireless telegraphy stations fiscal problems in relation to Preference, the protection of key industries, aviation, emigration, and, generally, the encouragement of trade within the Empire by subsidising trade routes and otherwise.

Defence Policy.

"There is, again, the question of Empire defence. We have seen how in blood and treasure the war called out the spirit of the British nations as no conferences or treaties could have done. To-day there are those who would specifically define that spirit, reduce it to territorial divisions, express it in contributions of pounds, shillings and pence. Perhaps it ought to be done; perhaps it can be done. But the task will not be easy. Great Britain has told the Dominions that she cannot pay for an Imperial Navy. Lord Jellicoe has worked out the basis on which contributions to it might fairly be made—from the United Kingdom, 74.12 per cent.; from Canada, 12.3; from Australia, 7.74; from South Africa, 3.82; and from New Zealand, 2.02. These proportions have been fixed by striking an average between the percentages of populations and the respective values of overseas trade. I do not doubt the accuracy of Lord Jellicoe's reckoning; yet it would be foolish to ignore the fact that it is rather easier to make a calculation than to persuade the different Dominions to accept its consequences. Questions not only of population and trade, but of territory, wealth, and geographical situation of the interests to be defended and of the local means of contributing, must all be considered."

An Unreal Conception.

"It is not at all probable," adds Lord Morris, that the Dominion Prime Ministers and the British Cabinet will 'tackle the larger issue of an Empire policy, or, as it is sometimes described, an Imperial Parliament. Many who are not conversant with reality are inclined to place too much importance on this abstract question of a policy for the Empire. To discuss it now would simply be a waste of breath, because in the great Dominions the subject, except as a mere academic idea, is no longer debated by serious men. It is ignorance of the aspirations of Dominion citizens which often leads people into all sorts of misunderstandings. We have to remember that the Dominions and the great Dependencies of the Crown to-day are no longer mere Colonies. They have reached a complete stage of nationhood, free and equal partners in a great commonwealth of nations; nor is it likely that any one of them would now consent to abdicate its status of unfettered nationhood so hardly won."

An Empire Policy.

Not only is an Empire policy, and an Imperial Parliament, —the surrendering by each Dominion to an Imperial Committee the powers recently won and now securely held—an unreal conception, but, concludes Lord Morris, "to-day it is less than ever possible to sit down and write out an Empire policy as if it were a political manifesto for a General Election. The liberty-loving peoples of the Dominions would not tolerate that for a moment; they grow more and more conscious of their own independent nationhood. Canada to-day, for example, not only claims the right to make treaties. She has made them without any reference to the Imperial Government; she herself without any bargaining has given Preference to the Imperial Government. So with the others. They have won their freedom; they have established it, and they intend to keep it."

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir John Findlay's Recantation.

The Hon. Sir John Findlay, K.C., K.C.M.G., former Attorney-General of New Zealand, read a paper last week at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on "The Future Government of the Empire." He said:—"A few years ago he published a book strongly advocating some form of definite Imperial Federation, his present address at least had the novelty of a recantation. The past ten years, and particularly the last seven, had witnessed a beneficent change in our doctrines and practices of Imperialism as rapid as it was fateful. In his judgment the genius of our nation might safely be left to solve the enigma of how to combine the fullest independence of nationhood with a maximum of unity for all great Imperial purposes. They would solve this, not by some novel and skilfully-devised machinery of government, but by treading, in the spirit of loyal co-operation, the well-worn path of the past. That was his answer to all schemes of a definite and crystallised Imperial Federation. Such a federation involved the surrender of important powers to a central council or executive, and that was antithetic to the spirit of unfettered self-development and national freedom which gave us the Imperial solidarity displayed in the Great War.

General Smuts and Sir Robert Borden in Agreement.

He agreed with General Smuts that the only feasible method of inter-Imperial co-operation was the method on which the Empire had placed reliance in days gone by—that was, by greater conference and concert between the Oversea autonomous Governments and this country. It had been by that means that the British Empire had been enabled to make the only successful experiment in an ever-widening Imperialism that had ever been made; and the adoption of Imperial Federation, involving the creation of some kind of super-State with coercive powers, would add sand and not oil to the bearings of the Empire and threaten it with disaster. He based his objection on the now almost unanimous opposition which the Dominions had expressed to such a proposal. We must, therefore, rely on the sure and firm foundations Sir Robert Borden favoured for our Imperial structure, viz., co-operation towards unity, and complete autonomy with Britain *primus inter pares*. But while he thought the day of an Imperial Federation or super-State was far off—if ever realisable—we must set ourselves to discover the best means by which Imperial co-operation could be achieved. The almost all-important factor was the continuance of the vitalised spirit of harmonious co-operation that now animated the Empire."

(*Continued on page 347.*)

ONTARIO PROVINCE.

OTTAWA.—One of the largest property sales in recent years is that of the Slater farm, on the Aylmer Road, to an Ottawa syndicate for $125,000. The farm is 196 acres in extent, and is situated just east of the Royal Ottawa Golf Club. The syndicate plans to sub-divide the property into large lots of four acres and more, and sell them for country estates and residences.

TORONTO.—The final certificates of the results of the Canada Temperance Act vote in Ontario on April 18 last show 540,773 affirmative and 373,938 negative votes, a majority for the affirmative of 166,835.

——The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says that "unless continued defeats in the by-elections force a general appeal to the people there is not likely to be an election until 1922."

— Empire Day was probably more generally observed throughout Ontario this year than ever before, and from many points have come reports of patriotic celebrations by school children.

——James C. McRuer, of the legal firm of Skeans, McRuer and Buck, is to become Assistant Crown Attorney in the Toronto Police Court.

——On May 21 the 62nd contest for the King's Plate at the Woodbine races was won by Herendsey, owned by the Brookdale stables of Mr. Albert Dyment, to whom the Duke of Devonshire handed the cup. Royal Visitor was second, and Moll Cutpurse third.

——In the estimates for Government expenditures during the coming year, there is an item for one million dollars for the establishment of a provincial cement plant. According to plans, the new plant will have an annual capacity of 300,000 barrels.

——A year ago a 100-lb. bag of granulated sugar cost $25 in this city. The same sum now buys 100 lbs. granulated sugar, 24-lb. bag of flour, 14 lbs. oatmeal, 14 lbs. rolled oats, one bag potatoes, 5 lbs. onions, 8 lbs. carrots,, 6 lbs. rice, 2 lbs. butter, 2 lbs. tea, 2 lbs. coffee, 2 lbs. cheese, two dozen eggs, two tins peas, two tins corn, four tins tomatoes, 7 lbs. plum jam, 7-lb. pail marmalade, 2 lbs. prunes, and 12 cakes of soap.

——The annual debt statement of the city for 1920 shows that the gross debt at the end of last year was $104,232,525. At the end of 1919 it was $101,819,753. The net debt, that is the amount less the accumulated sinking fund, which is $27,500,000, is $76,732,525, as compared with $74,353,861 the year before.

HAMILTON.—A new universal plate mill, representing an investment of $1,500,000, has been installed here at the plant of the Dominion Foundries and Steel, Ltd., and operations commenced. Hitherto large steel plates were imported by Ontario.

——The local Hydro-Electric Commission is considering a scheme to electrify every home in Hamilton for cooking and heating purposes. The initial cost to the owner of a six-roomed house would be $200, including wiring and stove equipment, with an average bill for heating and lighting of $3.50 a month.

WINDSOR.—The Board of Arbitration appointed to consider the question of a permanent wage for bricklayers of the Border Cities, has fixed the rate of pay at $1.15 an hour up to March 31, 1922.

BRANTFORD.—At the G.W.V.A. Provincial Convention here officers elected were:—President, Mr. E. D. O'Flynn, Belleville; vice-president, Dr. W. D. Sharp, Brampton; and provincial representative on Dominion Command, Rev. C. E. Jenkins, Brantford.

KINGSTON.—Construction of a new building and the extension of one of its present buildings is contemplated by the Canadian Locomotive Co., at an estimated cost of $110,000.

CORNWALL.—Mr. C. H. Cline, who has been acting police magistrate for the town since the illness of the late Mr. D. Davis, has been appointed police magistrate for the town.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

QUEBEC.—According to visitors from the Abitibi region, reindeer, which had not been seen in that section of the Province for several years, are reported travelling by groups attracted by the strange sight of new settlements. Bears and wolves, which years ago were quite numerous, are growing very scarce. Fishing is reported to be exceptionally good in the region this year.

— On May 24 a fire swept through the town of Bic, Rimouski County, destroying stores, a branch of the Hochelaga Bank, and other buildings. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

——On May 24 the unveiling of the I.O.D.E. bronze war memorial at Victoria School was performed by Lieut.-Governor Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. The Rev. Canon Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O., dedicated the memorial.

——Dr. M. Dechene, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, states that the revenue of his Department at the close of the fiscal year would reach over $3,500,000 compared with $3,033,587 last year, which was a record year. This increase is due to the higher duties on timber and to the fact that there has been more timber cut this year than usual.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Pacific Railway will shortly inaugurate a direct steamship service between Montreal and Genoa. The C.P.R. will place the liner *Montreal* on this new line, while the Navigazione Generale Italiana, of Genoa, with whom the C.P.R. has entered into an agreement, will place the *Caserta* on the run in conjunction with the *Montreal*.

— Mr. Abner Kingman is president of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, which has just completed its 59th year of service. Last year 47,668 seamen visited the port, said Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, the manager, in his annual report.

—On May 16 a majority of 16,731 was registered in favour of the "alternative scheme of civil government," known as Schedule B, in a referendum. The plan provides for a Council of 35 aldermen elected for two years, and a mayor elected by the people for the same term. The scheme also provides for an executive committee of five aldermen, and a director of municipal services appointed by the Council.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

FREDERICTON.—This Province has erected a look-out tower at Plaster Rock, from which, it is claimed, 2,000 square miles can be viewed and fires in the virgin forests on the Tobique River quickly detected.

——Mr. Robert Fitzrandolph has been elected president of the provincial chapter of the I.O.D.E., and Mrs. Courtland Robinson, of St. John, secretary.

ST. JOHN.—The recently elected Mayors in this Province include Mr. C. E. Fish, *Newcastle;* Mr. E. A. Grearson, *St. George;* Mr. J. Y. Mascreau, *Chatham;* Mr. J. B. Hachey, *Bathurst;* Dr. A. R. Stormay, *Shediac.*

——Mr. F. T. Barbour is the new president of the local Y.M.C.A., and Mr. S. E. Fisher vice-president.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—On May 23 a resolution of congratulation and sympathy for the Hon. George H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, who is at present absent recuperating from a severe illness, was passed, also a Bill providing for an annuity of $5,000, his present salary, for the Premier when he retires.

—The Government will bring down legislation to increase sessional indemnities to not less than $800 for private members and $1,000 for Ministers, making the totals $1,500 and $6,000 respectively.

——An amendment to the Mines Act, providing that coal companies of the Province may not transfer shares, securities,

NOVA SCOTIA *Continued.*

mining areas or mining leases without the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, except for purposes of raising capital to be used in company business, has been passed by the House of Assembly.

——The production wealth of Nova Scotia during the year 1920 was $207,961,000, compared with $192,197,300 in 1919, and $174,965,314 in 1918. Of the 1920 total, manufactured products share was $59,100,000; mineral and mineral products, $54,067,500; farm products, $49,465,500; forest products, $25,810,000; fisheries, $13,890,000; building materials, etc., $4,787,600; game, etc., $850,000.

WOLFVILLE.—Forty-nine students, the largest graduating class in the history of Acadia University, received their diplomas at the 83rd convocation of that institution here. President G. B. Cutten's address referred to the million-dollar campaign about to be instituted by the university. The dedication of the new Gymnasium to the memory of the 53 Acadia men who made the supreme sacrifice in the great world war also took place.

LOUISBURG.—Lobster fishermen here and in the neighbouring ports along the coast are on strike against the price of $4 per 100 lbs. offered by buyers. There have been previous sporadic strikes against this rate, which fishermen claim is too low to pay for the trouble of setting traps.

MANITOBA PROVINCE.

WINNIPEG.—The Canadian Pacific Railway has arranged to resume work immediately on the branch line they have been building from Altawan to Manyberries, Alberta, which when finished will complete the line from Weyburn to Stirling.

Building permits for 1921 have passed the $2,000,000 mark.

More than 8,000,000 lb. of butter were produced in Manitoba in 1920, states Mr. L. A. Gibson, Provincial Dairy Commissioner. Of this amount, 3,000,000 lb. were exported. The dairying industry in the southern part of the Province is growing.

Mr. Philip A. Belanger, president and general manager of General Realties, Ltd., reports a big demand for equipped farms in any good agricultural district close to Winnipeg, with a heavy enquiry from the dry belt in Saskatchewan.

ST. BONIFACE.—On May 24 Dollard's Day was instituted in St. Boniface, and commemoration exercises similar to the Quebec practice were participated in by the clergy and laity. It was announced that May 24 will be set aside for similar ceremonies every year, in which local French residents will take part.

St. Boniface has grown from a village of 1,537 in 1900 to a city of about 14,000 persons. It is the largest French-speaking centre west of Ottawa, and has increased in area from 3,025 acres originally to a present area of 11,290 acres, including St. Vital. The mayor is Mr. H. M. Sutherland.

SASKATCHEWAN.

REGINA.—Since the opening of offices of the Soldier Settlement Board here, a total of 1,817 returned men have been established on farms in Southern Saskatchewan. Of the $8,089,569 which has been disbursed for all purposes, the greatest amount, $5,131,566, was supplied to settlers for actual land purchases, while $1,948,374 was expended to secure stock and equipment for the new farmers.

The plasterers of this city have signed an agreement with employers for a scale of $1.15 an hour. Last year the men received $1.20. The painters and the carpenters have not yet adjusted their differences.

——While drilling for water, Mr. Philipp Scheinbein is reported to have struck a flow of natural gas on his farm eight miles south of Neudorf, Sask., at 400 feet. Neudorf is 78 miles N.E. of Regina.

The equipment of two automobiles as travelling dental parlours to look after the dental requirements of children in outlying settlements was decided upon at a recent meeting of the Provincial Executive of the Red Cross Society.

ALBERTA PROVINCE.

EDMONTON.—Major McCrimmon, in charge of drilling operations of the North-Western Oil Co., of Montreal, arrived here with a party of thirty-four men, *en route* to the Great Slave Lake and Fort Norman fields. Machinery and equipments for five wells will be sent north at once. Four of the five wells will be drilled in the Great Slave Lake field and the fifth at Fort Norman, near the well of the Imperial Oil Co., at which a strike has already been made.

Premier Stewart has denied rumours that a Provincial election will be called this summer.

——Three log drives, the first since 1914, have arrived in this city. They are the result of the operations of the D. R. Fraser Co. from up the river in the vicinity of Rock Rapids. The total cut of the company this season is estimated at 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

Mr. O. S. Finnie, mining engineer, has been appointed administrator of the new oil territory on the Mackenzie River. The staff of the administrator will consist of thirty-five men, including a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This number will include civil servants, as well as geologists, surveyors, engineers, and all the workers necessary for the opening up of a new country and the establishment of a government.

CALGARY.—Organisation of the Western Canada Union of Municipalities was completed here on May 23 by representatives of the four Western Provinces. The President is Commissioner Freeman, Lethbridge; vice-president, Mr. A. W. Gray; secretary, Mr. W. J. Jackman, of the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts.

An oil seepage of some extent has been uncovered on the Highwood River, 35 miles south of Calgary. The seepage shows oil of a high grade. It is in the same field as that in which the Dingman wells are located, and in which the Imperial Oil Co. is now drilling.

WAINWRIGHT.—Oil discoveries near here may lead to the development of this district into one of the great oil-producing areas on the North American continent, according to the Winnipeg *Tribune*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA.—Mr. William A. Esmonson, an Australian, who has been investigating conditions in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, has concluded the purchase of a two-section farm near here.

Mr. W. D. Carter, K.C., has been appointed Deputy Attorney-General of British Columbia to succeed Mr. A. M. Johnson, K.C., recently appointed Chairman of the Liquor Control Board.

——It is estimated that the 1921 apple crop of British Columbia will exceed that of 1920 by 7,000 cars, and that the harvesting expenses will be reduced 30 to 40 per cent.

VANCOUVER.—Mr. Joseph S. Bancroft, formerly assistant manager of the Grenville Street branch of the Merchants Bank of Canada, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary for theft.

NICOLA.—This town has been sold to Major-General Sydney Goldman, formerly a member of the British Parliament, and a well-known South African capitalist. The purchaser is living in the Court House, and among the other large properties taken over by him are the post office building, the entire A. E. Howes estate, and the store buildings.

PRINCE RUPERT.—Major Motherwell, of Vancouver, Federal Inspector, while here on a tour of inspection of northern hatcheries, expressed himself satisfied with conditions and the excellent progress made at Lakelse Hatchery.

——Work has commenced on the development of the coal deposit at Fraser Lake along the line of the G.T.P.

"CANADIAN IMPORTER" LOADING TIMBER AT VANCOUVER.

WORLD-WID
CANADIAN GOVERNM

"CANADIAN RANGER" LOADING

"CANADIAN RANGER" AT BUENOS AIRES.

UNLOA
"CANADIAN COM

"CANADIAN PROSPECTOR" LOADING WOOL AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA

CTIVITIES OF MERCHANT MARINE.

FOR CANADA AT SANTOS, BRAZIL.

"CANADIAN RANGER" LOADING BANANAS AT SANTOS HARBOUR

FROM
AT AVONMOUTH.

"CANADIAN TROOPER" AT HALIFAX, N.S.

"CANADIAN ADVENTURER" AT KINGSTON, JAMAICA

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders

The forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held in pursuance of the terms of the Charter at the Head Office in Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th May, 1921, at 12 noon.

THE REPORT.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to the Shareholders the forty-sixth Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 30th April, 1921, together with Statement of Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations for the year.

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was	$1,062,278.04
Net profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, auditors' fees and interest due depositors, and after making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, amounted to	1,287,061.56
Making a total at credit of Profit and Loss Account	$2,349,339.60
This amount has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividends at the rate of 12% per annum	$840,000.00
Special bonus of 1% for the year	70,000.00
Annual contribution to Officers' Pension and Guarantee Funds	42,500.00
Special contribution to Pension Fund	100,000.00
Dominion Government Taxes	125,000.00
Balance of Account carried forward	1,171,839.60
	$2,349,339.60

During the year Branches of the Bank have been opened at the following points:—

IN ALBERTA.—Big Valley, Dorenlee, Edberg, Leslieville.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Athalmer.

IN MANITOBA.—Poplar Point, St. Vital.

IN ONTARIO—Toronto: College and Shaw Streets, Runnymede and Annette Streets; Chute a Blondeau, Connaught Station, Englehart, Gormley, Hilton, Kapuskasing, Kettleby, Monteith, Porquis Junction, Union, Virgil.

IN SASKATCHEWAN.—Carlton, Carmichael, Primate, Tompkins.

The following branches have been closed:—

IN ALBERTA.—Bear Lake, Cherhill, Greencourt, Griffin Creek, Gwynne, Westlock.

IN SASKATCHEWAN.—Edgeley.

IN ONTARIO.—Simpson Street, Fort William; Marshville, Verschoyle.

It is with deep regret that your Directors have to record the death during the year of Sir William Gage, who had been a valued member of the Board since 1910. The vacancy has been filled by the appointment of Mr. George C. Heintzman of Toronto, who has been a shareholder for many years past.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank, now numbering 218, have in accordance with the usual custom been carefully inspected during the year.

The Auditors appointed by you have also made their examinations as required by law, and their report and certificate is appended to the Balance Sheet.

The Directors have pleasure in again testifying to the satisfactory manner in which the Officers of the Bank have performed their respective duties.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG HOWLAND, President.

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation		$12,470,991.00
Deposits not bearing interest	$17,327,386.06	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	81,797,624.95	
		99,125,011.01
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	$586,102.68	
Due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom	15,381.49	
Deposits by and Balances due to Banks elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	129,570.54	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit (as per contra)	97,716.00	
		828,770.71
Total Liabilities to the public		$112,424,772.72
Capital Stock paid in		7,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Account	$7,500,000.00	
Dividend No. 123 (payable 1st May, 1921), for three months, at the rate of 12% per annum.	210,000.00	
Bonus of 1% for the year, payable May 1st, 1921	70,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	1,171,839.60	
		8,951,839.60
		$128,376,612.32

PELEG HOWLAND,
President.

ASSETS.

Current Coin held by the Bank	$1,753,129.01	
Dominion Government Notes	10,870,316.25	
		$12,623,445.26
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves		7,002,533.32
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund		384,409.15
Notes of other Banks		980,839.00
Cheques on other Banks		5,730,507.98
Balances due by other Banks in Canada		379,145.43
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom		455,701.83
Due from Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom		3,039,268.60
		$30,604,850.27
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value	$6,091,724.70	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	8,106,218.90	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value	409,179.83	
		14,607,123.43
Loans to Provincial Governments	$ 942,000.00	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	8,826,626.64	
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding thirty days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	3,721,713.54	
		13,490,340.18
		$ 58,702,313.88
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)		61,057,400.66
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per contra)		97,716.00
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for)		717,675.38
Real Estate other than Bank Premises		502,626.68
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank		410,276.98
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		5,385,904.56
Other Assets not included in the foregoing		602,698.18
		$128,376,612.32

W. MOFFAT,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS.

We have compared the above Balance Sheet with the Books and Accounts at the Chief Office of Imperial Bank of Canada, and with the certified returns received from its Branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches on thirtieth April, 1921, we certify that in our opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examinations mentioned, the cash and securities at the Chief Office and certain of the principal Branches were checked and verified by us during the year and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to us, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have in our opinion been within the powers of the Bank.

G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A.,
R. J. DILWORTH, F.C.A., } Of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth.

The customary motions were made and carried unanimously.

Mr. G. T. Clarkson, F.C.A., Toronto, and Mr. R. J. Dilworth, F.C.A., Toronto, were appointed Auditors of the Bank for the ensuing year.

The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following shareholders duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Peleg Howland, Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D., Sir James Aikins, K.C., John Northway, J. F. Michie, Sir James Woods, E. Hay, Frank A. Rolph, R. S. Waldie, George C. Heintzman.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Peleg Howland was re-elected President and Dr. W. Hamilton Merritt Vice-President for the ensuing year.

PELEG HOWLAND, President. W. MOFFAT, General Manager.

(Continued from page 341.)

MR. MASSEY'S VIEWS.

During the subsequent discussion at the Colonial Institute, Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said he did not think the idea of an Imperial Parliament workable. Sooner or later there would arise the question of taxation, and it was certain that the Dominions would not agree to taxation imposed from outside their own borders. He believed the system of government within the British Empire to be the best the world had ever seen. The weak link in the Imperial chain, in his opinion, was that the Dominions, loyal and anxious to do their Imperial duty to the utmost as they were, had not the same right as the Mother Country to advise the Sovereign through their representatives. He hoped and, indeed, believed, however, that this weakness would in time be remedied. From his own experience as a member he had no hesitation in saying that the Imperial War Cabinet for such was the body over which Mr. Lloyd George presided after the German attack in March, 1918, and later in Paris during the Peace Conference—had done magnificent work. The Empire owed a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. Lloyd George. They wanted now something in the nature of an Imperial Peace Cabinet to take the place of that other.

EMPIRE PROBLEMS DEBATE.

The British House of Commons has asked for a debate on subjects included in the agenda for the meetings of the Prime Ministers of the Empire. The memorial asking that facilities should be afforded for discussion contained about 200 signatures, and this fact indicates that a considerable body of members are keenly interested in the problems which are to be considered by the Premiers. Amongst the subjects which members wish to discuss are:—

(*a*) The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, embracing questions connected with the Pacific.

(*b*) Imperial Defence.

(*c*) Imperial Policy in foreign affairs.

(*d*) Immigration within the Empire.

It is not the desire of those who have been pressing for the debate to seek to tie the hands of British Ministers in any way, but they believe that a Parliamentary discussion will be valuable as a means of informing the Government of the views of members on questions of enormous importance to the future of the Empire.

The Dominion Parliaments have already discussed the problems which find a place in the agenda, and it has been felt that it was only fitting the Imperial Parliament should be given a similar opportunity.

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AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN ALBERTA.

Interview with the Hon. Duncan Marshall.

The Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, who is in London giving evidence before the Commission respecting the embargo against Canadian cattle, when seen by a representative of *Canada*, said that this question was exciting a great deal of interest all over Canada, and the outcome of the enquiry would be awaited anxiously. Having given his evidence, Mr. Marshall had nothing further to add at present.

Crop prospects in Alberta, he said, were good: rains so far had been abundant, and the outlook at present was excellent.

Mr. Marshall said the interest in the shipment of steers his department is making to Glasgow was getting quite keen. He had been assured by Scottish breeders, who are attending the enquiry, that they would go to Glasgow in crowds to see these cattle.

So much has been said recently about inferior cattle in Canada, that these men say they are pleased to be able to see just what we have. The shipment consists of fifteen show steers fed by the College of Agriculture in Alberta, and about forty-five head of commercial cattle fed in the open by farmers. The cattle will arrive about the end of this month. They will have to be slaughtered at Glasgow, but arrangements are being made to ship some of the carcases to Smithfield and other markets, where they will be displayed and placarded to show the butchers and meat dealers some samples of Canadian beef.

"Agriculture has been given a great impetus in Southern Alberta, said Mr. Marshall, by the legislation passed at the last session guaranteeing the bonds for irrigation purposes in the southern part of the Province. The contracts were let on June 1 for irrigation works to cost five million dollars, and, consequently, a great many men and teams would be at work during the summer. These irrigation projects would revolutionise farming conditions in the south.

There were, he added, a good many settlers coming into Alberta this summer. We are interested in British emigration, but it must consist of men and women who are willing to go on the land. Alberta is ripe for more agricultural development, and especially does this Province offer very attractive inducements to men with some capital who wish to live on the land.

CANADIAN PRESS VIEWS.

Canada's Part.

"The British people have gradually built up their great Empire, partly by choice and partly by chance. They have been accustomed to defend it. They have doubtless profited by its allegiance. A considerable share of their ability to defend so vast an Empire comes from the strength they draw from it. It is all a question of much intricacy, interwoven forces and traditional policy. Canada is not yet expected to pull her full weight in the boat. Canada is looked to rather to build up her own country, fill it with the right people and develop its enormous economic power."—*Montreal Star.*

The Vision of Empire.

"What we seem to forget is that the vision of Empire was not revealed to us by the Mother Country, but was caught by the Mother Country from the Over-seas Dominions. We did not go to war to save England, but to save the Empire. Whether or not we put it into words, the truth is that we ceased long ago to think of Great Britain as the Empire or to think of ourselves as the subjects of British statesmen. No burden or restriction can be laid upon us that we do not feel to be necessary to the common interest, nor can any movement go far which threatens the safety of the Imperial Commonwealth. There is no need to be anxious over centralisers or dividers, for the British peoples will not go beyond voluntary co-operation unless the need for more definite constitutional machinery is established, while if the need ever should be established all the forces of obstruction would be summarily swept aside and all the devices of disruptionists consumed in the flames of a burning Imperial patriotism."—*Montreal Star.*

Mr. Meighen's "Sound Doctrine."

"Mr. Meighen has declared that he will stand on the policy of the great constitutional leaders of the past, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir R. Borden, namely, that centralisation is to be avoided, autonomy preserved, and no change made without the sanction of the Parliaments of the peoples concerned. This is sound doctrine. It is the Canadian view, and it will find support in England, although there as well as here there are faddists who do not understand the true basis of British unity."—*Toronto Globe.*

Developing Imperial Trade.

"The question of further developing the trade among the countries under the Union Jack should be the subject for discussion at the conference of Prime Ministers of the Empire that will meet in London next month. In the work of repairing the world the countries of the Empire ought to join hands. It is surely possible to device a policy which, while making the countries of the Empire more complementary in a commercial way than they are, would increase their influence in the general task of world restoration."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

A Minister at Washington.

"Everything considered, a Canadian Minister at Washington is desirable. Not because of any highfaluting talk about national status, not because there is any thought or hint of breaking from the Motherland or weakening the Empire's united front, but simply because such an appointment is a practical necessity—the motive behind nearly every advance in the Empire's constitutional growth."—*Ottawa Journal.*

Short and Sweet.

"The chief thing in mountaineering is that it brings those who climb into the most thrilling and sublime sanctuaries of Nature."—*Manitoba Free Press.*

"Optimism is an inherent trait in the people of this country, and sometimes too much of it has blinded them to realities, but it is hard to keep an optimistic people down."—*Toronto Mail and Empire.*

"Every day the business and the pleasures of this world become more complicated. And as yet we in Canada have not even started with the cigarette. But we will. Already the Toronto *Globe* has shown the way by banning cigarette advertising. This is but the first sign of a hard winter for the cigarette smoker."—*Toronto Saturday Night.*

"Amuse the public, as clown or boxer, and you will be paid millions of dollars. You can obtain a scandalous salary on twelve months' or two years' contract. The war has changed many things. Unhappily, human mentality remains the same. Like the Bourbons, the people seem to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing."—*Le Soleil.*

"'The Movies' make people laugh and cry in their hours of leisure and help them in their hours of labour by both memory and anticipation of the pleasure enjoyed. Their credit balance in this drab life of ours is beyond all computation. They do not rise to great heights above the manners and morals of the age, but, on the whole, they have been, and are, an elevating not a debasing influence. As for inducing to crime, men might as well blame a comet in the sky."—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

NEW GRAND TRUNK DIRECTORATE.

An All-Canadian Board.

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart., of Toronto, was last week elected chairman of the reconstituted all-Canadian Board of Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, while Mr. Howard G. Kelley was re-appointed director and president of the company. The other directors elected were Mr. J. Narcisse Dupuis, Montreal; Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice, Ottawa; and Mr. Alfred J. Mitchell, financial vice-president of the Canadian National Railways, Toronto. There are thus two Toronto men, two Montreal men, and one Government official from Ottawa on the new board of directors. The new chairman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, has not hitherto been connected with Grand Trunk or Canadian National affairs. It is understood that when the consolidation is finally completed he will be appointed chairman of the board which will direct the combination of the Canadian National and Grand Trunk Railways, although this as yet has not been officially announced.

Resignation of the Old Board.

The first business before the board was the acceptance of the resignations of the English board of directors, including Sir Alfred Smithers, London, chairman; Sir Henry Mather Jackson, London, vice-chairman; Mr. Howard G. Kelley, president; Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, Ottawa; Mr. J. A. Clutton-Brock, Weybridge, England; Mr. William Molson Macpherson, Quebec; Sir Felix Schuster, London; the Right Hon. Lord Southborough, London; and Sir Arthur Yorke, London.

A cablegram was received by President Howard G. Kelley from Sir Alfred W. Smithers, the retiring chairman of the board, stating that before resigning the board had adopted the following resolution:—

"At this final meeting of the present board, held in London, May 26, 1921, the following resolution was proposed by Sir Alfred W. Smithers, chairman of the board, seconded by Mr. John Alan Clutton-Brock, and unanimously resolved: 'In bidding farewell to the officers and staff of the company, the board desires to express its high appreciation of their continuous devotion and loyalty, over a long course of years, and to wish them every happiness in the future.'"

Hopeful Expectations.

At the conclusion of the sessions President Kelley stated he expected that the arrangements for the unification of the Grand Trunk with the Canadian National Railways would be proceeded with rapidly.

"I feel confident," he added, "that the eventual result of this unification will be to inaugurate satisfactory economies in the rounded out system, while it should mean an increase in general efficiency and operating results. The time is as yet inopportune to outline the plans tentatively discussed at the inaugural meeting of the new board of directors, but everything is proceeding satisfactorily for the consolidation of the two systems."

* *

THE MOTHERLAND LODGE.

A most interesting meeting of the Motherland Lodge. No. 3,861, was held on Tuesday at Freemason's Hall, when the Earl of Eglinton, M.W. Grand Master Mason of Scotland, and the deputation which accompanied him on a Masonic visit to Gibraltar and Tangiers were present. There was a big assembly of Overseas visitors, and the occasion was made more memorable by the initiation into Freemasonry of Prof. G. E. Maclean, ex-President of the University of Iowa, U.S.A., and Director of the British Division of the American University Union in Europe. The Worshipful Master, W. Bro. F. W. Fell Clark, was in the chair. During the evening a fine portrait of himself, painted by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, was presented to W. Bro. Wm. Perkins Bull, K.C. With the toast of "The Children of the Motherland," proposed by Bro. the Rt. Hon. Lord Fairfax, were coupled the names of four brethren, one of whom was the Hon. Duncan Marshall, M.P.P., Minister of Agriculture, Alberta, who delivered a most amusing and eloquent speech, with particular reference to Canada's indebtedness to Scotland. The name of Bro. F. C. Wade, K.C., Agent-General for British Columbia, was associated with the toast of "The Visitors." Among the other Canadians present were W. Bro. Lt.-Col. J. Obed Smith, Bro. Lt.-Col. A. W. Sparling, D.S.O., of Alberta, and Bro. Dr. George E. Dixon, G.L. of Manitoba.

* *

Mr. William Baird has been appointed assistant European passenger manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1.

Dr. G. A. Young, of the Geological Survey Branch of the Department of Mines, is to head an expedition which is proceeding to the Belcher Islands next month for a detailed survey. Ten men will accompany Dr. Young. From Pagwa they will make the long trip to Hudson Bay by motorboat. Particular attention will be paid in the survey to iron-bearing formations.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited

Annual Report for the Year Ended March 31st, 1921.

LIABILITIES.

Capital—Common Stock	$5,000,000.00	
" —Preferred Stock	1,940,600.00	
Bonds —Dom. Textile Co., Limited	4,767,500.00	
" —Dom. Cotton Mills Co.	3,700,000.00	
		$15,408,100.00
Loans and Exchange	$1,159,752.85	
Deposits	39,658.55	
Open Accounts (including provision for Business Profits Tax)	1,021,650.87	
Allowance—Wages	193,500.00	
" —Interest on Bonds	75,337.50	
" —Preferred Dividend	33,960.50	
TOTAL LIQUID LIABILITIES	$2,527,860.27	2,527,860.27
Reserve—for Pension Fund, Bad Debts and Plant Renewals		1,427,141.83
Profit and Loss Account		4,636,591.63
		$23,999,693.73

ASSETS.

Land, Buildings and Machinery		$15,073,361.89
Raw Cotton	$357,121.53	
Stock Mfg. and in Process	860,731.41	
Supplies	506,709.10	
Cash and Bills Receivable	550,520.68	
Open Accounts	2,803,340.91	
Insurance	140,000.00	
Investments	3,707,908.21	
TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS	$8,926,331.84	$8,926,331.84
		$23,999,693.73
Indirect Liabilities / Bills Receivable under discount	$733,868.54	

C. B. GORDON, President.
F. G. DANIELS, Director.

The President and Directors
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen:—

'We certify that we have audited the financial books and records of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, for the year ended March 31st, 1921, and that we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

In our opinion the above Balance Sheet and Relative Profit and Loss Statement are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

(Signed) P. S. ROSS & SONS, Chartered Accountants,
Montreal, May 18th, 1921. Auditors.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1921.

Mar. 31st, 1920—Balance at Credit		$4,053,044.52
Mar. 31st, 1921—Manufacturing Profit		1,780,938.92
" —Interest on Investments		150,072.82
		$5,984,056.26
Mar. 31st, 1921—Interest on Dom. Textile Bonds	$283,467.50	
" " Dom. Cotton Bonds	222,555.00	
" " Montmorency Bonds	18,337.50	
Rent Account	31,416.00	
Welfare Account	45,420.76	
Bad Debts and Reserve	110,425.87	
Dividend—Preferred Stock	135,842.00	
" —Common Stock	500,000.00	
Balance at Credit	4,636,591.63	
	$5,984,056.26	

C. B. GORDON, President.
F. G. DANIELS, Director.

Audited and Reported on—
P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.
Montreal, May 18th, 1921.

WHAT CANADA HAS DONE FOR HER SOLDIERS.

Benefits Summarised in Parliamentary Report.

The 50 per cent. bonus on pensions is to be continued for another year, if the recommendations of the special Parliamentary Committee on ex-Soldiers' Pensions, Insurance and Civil Re-Establishment are adopted by the Canadian House of Commons, as it is expected they will be. This bonus will also be applicable to pensioners residing outside of Canada. No change in the Pension Act was made to bring widowed mothers to the same scale as widows, but the committee has recommended a change regarding the earnings of children of widowed mothers.

The Committee decided once more against any further bonus or gratuity. It was also unable to formulate any scheme for making loans to the returned men for re-establishment purposes.

In regard to housing and unemployment, the Committee suggests that the Government should consider extension of the Federal housing project, both to relieve unemployment and to enable returned soldiers to secure homes.

Expenditure of $500,000,000.

The report summarises what Canada has done for the soldier since he left the firing line. Commencing with war service gratuities, including those paid to Canadians who served in the Imperial forces, approximately $164,000,000 has been expended. Pension disbursements, including cost of administration, were about $91,000,000 to March 31 last.

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment had expended to the same date about $109,000,000. Transportation from Overseas of the dependents of ex-Service men cost about $2,800,000, while there had been advanced to the Land Settlement Board, including cost of administration, but after deducting all repayments of principal received from borrowers, something over $82,600,000. It is understood, however, that a large proportion of this amount will eventually be repaid with interest by the soldier settlers.

The Department of Finance has to date, the report continues, redeemed at par about $14,500,000 of sterling funds brought back from the Old Country by soldiers. By preference in appointments to the Civil Service, about 29,000 veterans have received temporary appointments and about 8,000 permanent positions. Under the provisions of the Soldiers' Insurance Act there is to date a liability of over $7,000,000, but a great proportion of this will be met by the premiums payable by the insured. All told, Canada has, apart from her effort during the war, spent between $450,000,000 and $500,000,000 on behalf of her citizen soldiers. The report considers that $75,000,000 is a conservative estimate of what will be paid out during the present fiscal year.

The Insurance Scheme.

Dealing with insurance, the opinion is expressed that but a comparatively small number of returned soldiers have as yet taken advantage of the Act. This is thought to be partly due to misunderstanding of its provisions, or lack of appreciation of the benefits to be obtained, and a suggestion is made that during the next twelve months a corps of returned men should be organised to explain the provisions of the Act to soldiers throughout the country.

Sheltered Employment.

The solution of the treatment of problem and handicap cases, and of the tuberculous after their discharge from sanitoria, is thought to lie in the establishment throughout the country of different forms of sheltered employment in the shape of Vet-Craft shops or similar enterprises. The Committee believes these should be financed by the Dominion, but administered by an outside organisation such as the Red Cross. The Government is urged to investigate a tract of land near Kamloops, B.C., where such an experimental colony might be established.

The report deals further with canteen funds. The sum of $2,000,000 from this source is now in the hands of the Receiver-General. The Committee suggests conferences as to its disposal between the Government and the returned soldiers' organisation. It is felt that, as these funds belong to the men, they should decide what is to be done with them.

The Committee held 42 sessions and examined 57 witnesses. In connection with this work over 2,500 communications were received and despatched. The Sub-Committee on special cases examined 151 individual files, while the main Committee considered some 250 separate specific suggestions from Government Departments, soldiers' organisations and individuals.

UNWISE IMMIGRATION.

Charges that Canadian Government officials in England misrepresent conditions in Canada to induce former soldiers to settle in Western Canada were made at a meeting of the Imperial Veterans at Winnipeg last week.

The Secretary declared that every day ex-soldiers were given a free passage by the Overseas Settlement Board, and told that there was an abundance of work in Canada and that the demand for farm labour was great.

Pitiable tales were told at the meeting of newcomers' treatment by Manitoba farmers.

The Association passed a resolution to request the National Federation of Demobilised Soldiers to take up the matter with the authorities in England.

* *

WHAT IS REAL CANADIANISM?

M. Taschereau Discusses the Question.

Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, was (says a message from Toronto) the object of a special demonstration when he received an honorary degree from the University of Toronto.

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE THOMPSON VALLEY, NEAR THE CITY OF KAMLOOPS (TO THE RIGHT OF THE PHOTOGRAPH).

Speaking to Convocation, Mr. Taschereau declared his conviction that it was the University's earnest desire to mark the *rapprochement* which all men of thought and goodwill were particularly happy to see maturing between Ontario and Quebec.

He asserted that real Canadianism, love of country, loyalty to its institutions, and the sense of British fair play were as true and vigorous in Quebec as in any other Province of the Dominion. He said:—"Do not throw into the melting pot your English and our French laws. They will not blend, and the result will be unsatisfactory to both Provinces." He believed that too many cases were carried to the Imperial Privy Council, but "appeal to the Privy Council is a tie, one of the last ties, we are sometimes told, between Canada and the Mother Country. The tie may be broken by pulling on any one of its ends. Quebec will not pull on her end, and let us hope there will not be too many unwise pullers on the other end."

Mr. Taschereau concluded:—"The Canadian nation cannot endure unless all our Provinces are true to a broad Canadianism, by which the two great races, which are the basic elements of our nation, work together for the common weal in union and harmony, always respecting the language and institutions, the rights, and feelings of each other. It is for Ontario to come nearer to Quebec, and for Quebec to have closer relationship with Ontario."

Degrees were also conferred *in absentia* upon Mr. Meighen and General Smuts.

* *

The delegation of American and Canadian dry goods merchants now visiting this country had a civic reception in Glasgow last week. Speaking for the Canadian delegates, Mr. J. D. Chesney, of Montreal, said it was the sons of Scotland who had gone into Canada and built towns, railroads, and industry, and turned Canada into a country of no mean size. They wanted all the young men that could be spared from this country.

SEARCH FOR RIVER OF GOLD.

A Romance of the North.

Search for a lost river—a river of gold—will be undertaken this year by several prospectors, including old-timers from the Yukon and Alaska, who are now at Edmonton (Alta.) outfitting for the long journey into the North country, says Reuter.

This lost river bed is somewhere in the big bend of the Peace River, bisected by a line drawn from Fort St. John to the mouth of the Battle River.

Some years ago an Indian brought into Fort St. John a fair-sized gold nugget which, according to the tale told by old-timers of the North, he discovered in a stream in the country to the North-east of the post.

An Old Trapper's Secret.

Soon after this an old trapper, a white man, who made Fort St. John his headquarters, came into the fort with a quantity of coarse gold which he had washed from some stream in a similar direction to that from which the Indian hailed.

He never visited his trap lines after this, living on the fat of the land in care-free idleness at the post. He often disappeared whenever his supplies of necessaries ran low, and would be away for a few days, always returning with a fresh supply of gold.

This aged trapper lived in this manner for a number of years. He died, as many trappers and North countrymen have, on the trail, and his body was found frozen. With him went his secret, he never having told to anyone the location of his find.

The books of the Hudson's Bay Company still contain a large credit account in the name of the old trapper.

North men, who tell the story of the mystic El Dorado North of the Peace, declare that the gold was only available after a heavy fall of snow, with which the old fellow apparently washed his mineral.

Some Old River Bed.

From an analysis of the circumstances generally, it is thought that the place from which the gold was taken was some old river bed where the Peace once flowed, but whether the story is correct or not remains to be proved. Prospectors, however, are putting up good money to test the truth of the theory that the precious metal does exist somewhere to the North of Clear Hills in large quantities.

—* *—

CANADIAN CHURCH UNION.

The Presbyterian General Assembly has voted, by 414 to 107, for union with the Methodist and Congregationalist Churches. This movement (says the *Times* Toronto correspondent) began 15 years ago, and the Methodists and Congregationalists are almost unanimous in favour of union; but there has always been a division among the Presbyterians, and while union will now probably be effected, it is believed that an element in the Presbyterian Church will struggle to preserve a separate existence.

—* *—

CANADIAN BISLEY TEAM.

The Canadian Bisley team for this year sailed for England on Thursday last. It included Capt. W. E. Swain, C.M.G.C., Kingston, and Pte. F. N. Allen, W. Ont. Rgt., London. These two shots have been selected to replace Sgt. W. Lennox, 48th Toronto, and Major R. M. Blair, 72nd Vancouver, who will be unable to go. Members of the team have this year to secure their own uniforms from their local unit. Uniforms issued at Ottawa in the past have not always proved satisfactory, owing to the time being too short to have them altered to fit.

—* *—

CONGRESS OF EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES.

A large number of learned professors from all parts of the Empire are now arriving in England in order to be present at the Congress of Universities of the Empire to be held at Oxford on July 5 to 8.

The Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Britain* arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon. General Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of McGill University, who will head the McGill delegation at the Congress, having missed this boat, will follow later. The other representatives of McGill University will be Dean F. D. Adams, Brig.-Gen. H. S. Birkett (Dean of Medical Faculty), and Prof. Sir William Caldwell. The University representatives will spend some time in England visiting all the important and various seats of learning.

—* *—

For the first time in the history of the Province the supply of teachers in Manitoba exceeds the demand. It would appear that the department, at a comparatively early date, will attain to the position it has been striving to reach all along, that of having thoroughly qualified teachers in all the schools of the Province, and of thus raising the standard of education to the highest extent possible. Roughly speaking, Manitoba has been turning out 400 qualified teachers a year from the normal schools.

CANADA GARAGE,
BOULEVARD PORTE DE MENIN,
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FARMING.	For Prosperous and Progressive Farms, Old Ontario is second to none of any Province or State of equal size on the Continent of America. Established farms can be bought from £15 to £20 per acre.
MINING.	Ontario has the greatest Gold Mine in the Western Hemisphere and is the Empire's main supply of Nickel. Cobalt's wonderful Silver Mines constitute one of the richest mining camps ever discovered.
TIMBER.	There are 125,000 square miles of Forests in Ontario, rich in marketable timber, and possessing incalculable resources in pulpwood.
WATER POWERS.	Ontario has magnificent water powers, aggregating 6,000,000 horse-power, and possesses in the Hydro-Electric Power Commission one of the largest public ownership organizations of its kind in the world.
FRUIT GROWING.	The "Fruit Belt" of Southern Ontario is one of the most beautiful, fertile, and prosperous fruit-growing countries in the British Empire.
MANUFACTURES.	Ontario is the chief manufacturing Province in Canada. There are between six and seven thousand factories and the yearly output is valued at nearly one thousand million dollars.

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BRITISH PERIODICALS.

In order to keep our readers in Canada informed as to the trend of thought in the leading British periodicals, the chief features in the current issues are dealt with each month in this column.

"Canadian Magazine."

Fiction bulks largely in the May *Canadian Magazine*, there being stories by Newton MacTavish, J. F. Dwyer, L. N. Fink, J. S. Fletcher, S. R. Quigley, and J. W. Mitchell. Frederick Niven writes on "The Colour of Western Canada"; R. E. Gosnell contributes a third (and concluding) article on "Indians and Indian Affairs in Canada"; and Mr. Justice Longley, continuing his "Great Canadians I Have Known," gives reminiscences of Joseph Howe, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Edward Blake Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie and Sir John Thompson.

"Overseas."

In the June *Overseas* (which has as a frontispiece a coloured picture of "Southampton Water from Fawley," by Wilfrid Ball), F. A. McKenzie gives a brief "A.B.C. of the Empire Conference"; P. W. D. Izzard describes "England's New Landscapes"; Eleanor S Rhode "An Old English Herb Garden"; E. D. H. Cole, the hon. secretary of the Labour Research Department, discusses "How to Deal with the Unemployment Problem" and Ralph Stock contributes a further instalment of the voyage of the Dream Ship.

"Connoisseur."

The June *Connoisseur* opens with an editorial on the later works of Thomas Girtin, showing how his love of nature developed and how he achieved that mastery of tone and accent in which lies his artistic greatness, and by which, had his career been prolonged, his fame might well have rivalled that of Turner. There are many beautiful reproductions of his pictures, some full-page and in colour. Another artist, too little known, forms the subject of an article by E. Beresford Chancellor, entitled "A Great London Delineator," in which he tells of the life and achievements of Thomas Shotter Boys, whose lithographs of London are not only notable for their high artistic merit and topographical interest, but also form an excellent record of London life in his time. H. C. Dent contributes another article on the minor decorative art—Piqué: Major Hartley Clark describes an early eighteenth century Yomut Turkoman carpet; and Fred Roe, R.I., writing on "Some Foreign Panels in Oak," deplores the vandalism, not of destruction alone, but also of that reconstruction which "reminds one of the enterprising settler in the West who is said to have built a complete house on to a brass door knob which he found in the road." The illustrations throughout the number are as exquisite as ever, and the notes and other usual features are full of interest, and include a lengthy critique on some of the principal pictures showing at the Royal Academy.

"Pearson's."

The place of honour in this month's *Pearson's* is given to an interview with Viscountess Astor, in which our one woman M.P. tells of the impressions gained in her "First Year in Parliament," and emphasises the importance of the women's point of view being upheld by women legislators. There is also a very interesting contribution from Shaw Desmond on what would happen "If the Comet Hit Us!"; and tennis enthusiasts will be entertained by E. H. Lacon Watson's "Kings of the Tennis Court," in which he tells the secrets of the champions' successes. The fiction is, as usual, varied, and includes stories by Basil Macdonald Hastings, G. B. Lancaster, Herbert Jenkins, Col. Philip Trevor, C.B.C., and L. Shirley Pullin; while the numbers who were interested in "Black Pawl" will be delighted to find the first instalment of another short serial by Ben Ames Williams.

* * *

A pamphlet entitled "Canada's Northern Oil Fields," compiled by the New York agency of the Union Bank of Canada, outlines the history and growth of the oil industry in the Mackenzie district.

PRICE BROTHERS & COMPANY

LIMITED

Balance Sheet at 28th February, 1921

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

Current:		
Bank Loan (secured)	$1,308,000.00	
Accounts Payable:		
(Including Balance Due on Account of Purchase of Properties)	[illegible]	
Interest Accrued on Bonds and Serial Notes	83,966.94	
Pay Roll and Other Charges Accrued	78,941.00	
		$3,780,183.39
Contingent Accounts:		
Reserve against Paper and Lumber Shipments		100,382.01
Six per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Notes		100,000.00
Five per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds:		
AUTHORISED	6,000,000.00	
ISSUED	[illegible]	
DEDUCT: Bonds Redeemed	[illegible]	
		4,978,916.02
Reserves:		
General Depreciation	221,311.00	
Insurance	161,500.00	
Employees Pensions	154,388.28	
Sinking Fund (First Mortgage Bonds)	169,458.30	
Estimated Unassessed Dominion Government Taxes	383,278.64	
		1,092,936.22
Capital Stock:		
AUTHORISED:		
600,000 Shares of $100.00 each	60,000,000.00	
ISSUED:		
426,832 Shares of $100.00 each, fully paid		42,683,200.00
Profit and Loss Account		651,991.93
		$53,386,709.48

Note:—Contingent Liability in respect of Bills under Discount $235,487.55

ASSETS:

Current:		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$144,074.72	
Treasury Bills and Deposit in London	1,166,579.46	
	1,310,654.18	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, less Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	1,133,288.26	
Inventories of Paper and Lumber (Manufactured and Partly Manufactured) Raw Materials, Stores, Supplies, etc., less Reserve	4,308,254.71	
Advances on Account of Logging Season, 1920-1921	842,946.76	
		7,595,143.91
Sundry Investments		157,625.00
Fixed:		
Real Estate, Freehold and Leasehold Timber Limits (over 8,600 square miles), Water Powers (developed and undeveloped), Mills and Milling Plants, Tools, Equipment, etc.		45,497,017.86
Deferred Charges to Operations:		
(Insurance, Taxes, etc.)		136,922.17
		$53,386,709.48

Approved on behalf of the Board:

WM. PRICE, DIRECTOR.

J. LEONARD APEDAILE, DIRECTOR.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the Books and Accounts of Price Brothers & Company, Limited, for the four months ended 28th February, 1921, and in accordance with Section 1, Clause 6030d (2) of the Companies' Act (1920) of the Province of Quebec, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

The Inventories have been certified to us by responsible Officials of the Company.

We further report that in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 28th February, 1921, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

CREAK, CUSHING & HODGSON } Chartered Accountants
GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO. } Auditors.

Dated at Montreal, 7th May, 1921.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:
For Four Months Ended 28th February, 1921.

By Profit from Trading Account		$1,135,449.69
To Bond Interest and Sinking Fund Requirements:		
Bond Interest	$82,966.94	
Sinking Fund	57,025.22	
	$139,992.16	
„ Interest on Serial Notes	2,000.00	
„ Dividends Paid	341,465.60	
„ Balance, per Balance Sheet	651,991.93	
		$1,135,449.69

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TOTAL ASSETS (30th November 1920) $169,205,445.

CANADIAN SECURITIES.

Prices of Canadian Securities active in London during the week previous to going to press.

Government.

Alberta.—4 p.c., 1938, 83; 4 p.c., 1922, 108.
Canada.—3½ p.c. Reg., 1909-34, 74; 3 p.c. Reg., 1938, 65½; 3½ p.c. C.P.R. Reg., 1938, 70¾; 3½ p.c. Reg., 1930-50, 66½; 4 p.c. Stk., 1940-60, 76; C.P.R. 3½ p.c., 1938, 71; 4½ p.c., 1920-5, 93¼.
Manitoba.—5 p.c., 1888, 97⅜; 4 p.c., 1928. 83¾; 4 p.c., 1947, 77⅛.
New Brunswick.—4 p.c. Reg., 1949, 71⅜.
Newfoundland.—4 p.c. Ins., 1913-38, 72; 4 p.c. Ins., 1935, 86; 3 p.c., 1947, 58½.
Nova Scotia.—3½ p.c. Red., 1954, 62½; 3½ p.c. Debs., 68.
Quebec.—3 p.c. Ins., 1937, 64; 4 p.c., 1888. 87½; 4 p.c., 1934, 87.
Saskatchewan.—4 p.c., 1949, 76; 4 p.c., 1923, 113.

Municipal.

Calgary.—4½ p.c., 1930-42, 82⅜; 1928-37, 94.
Edmonton.—5 p.c., 1927-48, 72½; 4½ p.c., 1932-52, 71; 5 p.c., 1923-33, 86; 5 p.c., 1923-53, 88; 1953, 74½.
Fort William.—4½ p.c., 1925-41, 78½.
Montreal.—4½ p.c., 1951-3, 76⅜; Maisonneuve 4½ p.c., 1949-50, 72½; Maisonneuve 5 p.c., 1952-3, 94½.
New Westminster.—5 p.c., 1943-63, 70.
Port Arthur.—4½ p.c., 1930-41, 76.
Quebec.—4 p.c., 1961, 72½.
St. John.—4 p.c., 1934, 72⅜.
S. Vancouver.—5 p.c., 1962, 71½.
Toronto.—3½ p.c., 1929, 81⅜.
Vancouver & Dist. Jt. Swge.—4½ p.c., 67½; Vancouver 4 p.c., 1931, 76⅜; 4 p.c., 1932, 73⅜; 4 p.c., 1926-47, 77; 4 p.c., 1947-9, 66½; 4½ p.c., 1955, 66⅝.
Victoria.—4 p.c., 1962, 65⅜; 4½ p.c., 1962, 73.
Winnipeg.—4 p.c., 1940, 82; 4 p.c., 1940-60, 73¼; 4½ p.c., 1943-63, 84½.

Railways.

Alberta & Gt. Waterway.—5 p.c. Bds., 84.
Algoma Cent.—Stmpd., 20.
Atlantic & N.W.—5 p.c., 81½.
Can. Northern.—Ont. 3½ p.c., 1938, 69; 4 p.c. Perp., 84⅛; 3½ p.c. Dom., 67; Pac. 4 p.c., 1950, 74½; 4½ p.c., 1950, 81⅜; Rly. 4 p.c., 92; 4 p.c. Perp., 58⅜; 3 p.c., 1953, 55; 4 p.c., 1930, 94⅜; 4 p.c. Land, 90½; 4 p.c. Sask., 71; 4 p.c. Man., 86; 5 p.c. Land, 94; Western 4½ p.c., 1942, 82½.
Can. Pacific.—148⅛; 4 p.c. Non-Cum. Pref., 61⅜; 4 p.c. Perp. Deb., 65⅛; Spec. Inv. 6 p.c. 10 Yr. Notes, 127⅜.
Edmonton Dunvegan.—4 p.c., 1942, 67⅜.
Grand Trunk Pac.—Branch 4 p.c. Alb., 84; 3 p.c., 1962, 64½; 4 p.c., 1956 A, 66½; 4 p.c., 1956 B, 68; 4 p.c. Debs., 51½.
Grand Trunk.—90⅞; 4 p.c. Guar., 62½; 1st Pref., 41; 2nd Pref., 29⅜; 3rd Pref., 12⅜; Gen. Mtge., 5 p.c., 77½; Perp. 4 p.c., 62⅜; Gt. Nor. Bond 5 p.c., 77½; 6 p.c. 3-yr. Notes, Oct., 99½.
Minn. St. P. & S. Ste. Marie.—4 p.c., 1938, 100.
Ont. & Quebec.—5 p.c. Perm., 75⅜.
Pac. Gt. Eastern.—4½ p.c., 87.
Temiscouata.—5 p.c. Mt. Inc., 13½.

Financial, Land, etc.

Anglo Newfoundland.—5 p.c. Debs., 82; 8 p.c. 2nd Mt. Debs., 104½.
Brit. Empire Trust.—Pref. Ord., 10/4½.
Bk. of Montreal.—London Reg., 47.
Calgary Edmonton.—9/3.
Can. Land.—3/3; 6 p.c. Debs., 24½.
Hudson's Bay.—£6/14/9; Pref., 83/1½.
Royal Bk. of Can.—London Reg., 46.
San Antonio.—6 p.c. Bds., 19.
Trust & Loan of Can.—13/9.

Electric Power & Traction.

Bell Telephone.—Bds., 104½.
Brazil Tract.—34½; Pref., 72⅜.
B.C. Elect.—Def., 52; Pref. Ord., 52; 4½ p.c. Debs., 66½; 4½ p.c. Perp., 59⅞.
Can. Gen. Elect.—131½.
Can. Light & Power.—5 p.c. Bds., 61.
Kaministiquia.—96.
Montreal L.H. & Power.—99.
Montreal Water.—4½ p.c. Prior Lien, 88¼; 5 p.c. Debs., 1932, 80.
Montreal Tram.—4½ p.c., 1922 (No. 1-4,600), 110½.
Shawinigan.—Cap., 127.
Toronto Power.—4½ p.c. Debs., 78.
Vancouver.—4½ p.c. Perp., 55⅜.
Winnipeg.—4½ p.c. Perp. Debs., 50.

Iron, Coal and Steel.

Algoma.—5 p.c. S.F.G., 53¼.
Can. Steel.—6 p.c., 96.
Lake Superior.—5 p.c. Bds., 74½.
Steel Co. of Can.—6 p.c., 105½.

Mines.

Kirkland Prop.—14/3.
Kirkland Lake Explor.—2/6.
Mining Corp. of Can.—5/9.
Mond Nickel.—Ord., 25/3; 7 p.c. Non Cum. Pref., 14/3.

Miscellaneous.

Bell's Utd. Asbestos.—26/6.
Brit. Cont. Oilfields.—Com., 7/1½; Pref., 9/6
Can. Steamships.—Debs., 62½; Voting, 25½; Com., 24½.
Can. Car.—7 p.c. Pref., 67.
Can. Fairbanks.—6 p.c. Cum. Pref., 72.
Can. West. Natural Gas.—5 p.c. Debs., 37.
Columbia Westn. Lumber Yds.—6½ p.c. Ptg. Pfce., 12/7.
Furness Withy.—22/9; Pref., 6 9-16.
Imp. Tob. of Can.—17/4½; Pref., 17/9.
Lake Superior.—6 p.c. Bds., 99
Marconi of Can.—7/10¼.
Price Bros.—5 p.c. Bds., 92⅜.
Spanish R. Pulp.—7 p.c. Pref., 85.

* *

Coupon Payments, etc.—We are informed that the interest due April 1 last on the Grand Trunk Railway Company's Six per Cent. Notes and Northern Third Preference bonds is now being paid at the offices of the Grand Trunk Company, but the interest on the Grand Trunk Pacific Mountain, Prairie, and Lake Superior Four per Cent. bonds, due on the same date, is being paid by the Bank of Montreal, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LUMBER RESOURCES OF CANADA.

A census of the lumber industry in Canada has been completed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, embracing 2,879 operating concerns, of which 52 were in Alberta, 251 in British Columbia, 29 in Manitoba, 255 in New Brunswick, 462 in Nova Scotia, 60 in Ontario, 60 in Prince Edward Island, 1,151 in Quebec and 16 in Saskatchewan.

The total capital invested in the industry, including land, buildings, and plant, machinery and tools, stocks in process and supplies and working capital is given as $149,266,019.

The number of employees on salaries was given as 2,874 males and 285 females, who received a total of $3,554,097. The average number of employees on wages was 25,516 engaged in logging operations, and 28,820 in the mills, their combined wages amounting to $34,412,411.

The aggregate value of production in 1917 amounted to $115,884,905. The census covered 29 kinds of lumber, 11 of shingles, 10 of lath, 6 of pulpwood, and 10 of miscellaneous products.

Ontario is estimated to have between 70 and 90 million acres covered with commercial saw lumber.

Quebec is estimated to have forest resources of 230 billion board feet of different kinds of commercial saw timber and an additional 100 billion feet of pulpwood.

New Brunswick is estimated to have 17 million acres of commercial saw timber, estimated at 25 billion board feet.

Nova Scotia is estimated to have 15 billion board feet.

In British Columbia, the area of merchantable timber land is estimated at 33 million acres. Saw timber is estimated at 350 billion feet, and pulpwood at 366 billion feet.

The prairie provinces are estimated to have an area of 10,920,000 acres, and the merchantable saw timber is estimated at 41,850,000,000 feet, board measure.

* *

TRADE ENQUIRIES.

Opportunities for British and Canadian Firms.

Among trade inquiries received at the Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, are the following:—

A Montreal firm interested in the sale of canned lobsters for export is desirous of establishing a connection with a reliable London import house prepared to represent them upon a brokerage basis.

An important London departmental store wishes to get into touch with Canadian manufacturers who can fill orders for ladies' artificial silk hose.

A London firm of motor agents seek supplies of rustless 15-gauge cycle spokes, with nipples, for 26 in. and 28 in. wheels, and invite from Canadian manufacturers quotations per thousand gross c.i.f. London, cash against documents. They are also prepared to purchase Ford automobile parts.

A London firm of leather merchants and importers are open to receive offers from Canadian manufacturers of sole leather and leathers used by the saddlery, fancy, and bookbinding trades, more especially those prepared to appoint agents

Canadian Finance.

Weekly Reports from Our Own Correspondents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

Stock Exchange Settling Days:—

Consols Account Day, Friday, July 1

Ticket Day.	*Pay Day*
Wed., June 29.	Thurs., June 30.

THROGMORTON STREET, Tuesday.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has remained very attenuated, and prices have moved narrowly and uncertainly in most departments. The ease of money remains a helpful factor, but, on the other hand, the flow of new capital issues has had some adverse influence, and the attendance on the Stock Exchange and the extent of public interest have both been affected by the Test Match and by the racing at Ascot. Gilt-edged issues after some show of firmness have turned, drooping again, and home rails have sagged off in many directions to a slight extent, despite the certain expectation of a coal strike settlement at the end of the week. Argentine rails rebounded sharply at one time on re-purchases following the recent break. The advance was engendered by the Argentine Government's belated stand against the strike menace, but the poor dividend outlook has now checked the recovery. In the foreign market Japanese bonds have fluctuated considerably with the dollar, but are higher on the week. French and other Continental loans have been quietly off colour. There is some strength in Mexican Loans on the announcement that payments on the foreign Debt are to be resumed next month. Mines have been languid. Kaffirs are awaiting the impending dividend announcements. Oil shares, after a gradual setback, have turned firmer again, and rubbers have see-sawed in sympathy with the raw material. There has been more cheerfulness in the industrial list stimulated by the brightening coal outlook.

Among Canadian securities business has been comparatively limited, but underlying conditions remain hard. The gilt-edged issues hold steady. The 4½ per cents. remain at 92 and the Fours at 76. Municipal bonds are about the same. In the railroad group Canadian Pacifics, after a substantial rise with the dollar, are now little changed at 146½. Earnings remain poor. Grand Trunk junior stocks show losses of ¼ and the Guaranteed Fours at 62 are 1 down. The differential attitude of the Canadian Government in regard to the overdue interest on G.T. Pacific 4 per cent. Deb. stock has again been sharply criticised. Hudson's Bays in the land group have yielded a small fraction at 6 11-16. Lower-priced shares show little change. Industrial issues have shown more cheerfulness. Dominion Steels are back 3 to 33½, but Canadian General Electrics have jumped 4 to 131½. We refer to the delay in the distribution of the stock bonus elsewhere. Canadian Cars are unaltered, but the Pref. at 64½ is 2 up. Canada Cement. Pref. at 103½ is 3 to the good, and Shawinigan Water shows a recovery of 2 to 124½. Spanish River Pulp Pref. has lost 2 at 85½. Brazilian Tractions at 34 have reacted 1½, but Mexican Traction issues have remained firm and are still advancing. Among Canadian silver-mining shares Mining Corp. of Canada have reacted 1s. to 5s. 9d., but Kirkland Lakes have again been in demand on the latest developments. British Controlled Oilfields issues have flagged after their recent advance.

OUR MONTREAL LETTER.

MONTREAL, June 3.

Markets have been even duller than usual lately, and there is very little of outstanding importance to report. The British Empire Steel securities were listed last week, the second Preference commencing at about 55, which was close around the price of Dominion Steel Corp. Common. The latter sold down somewhat heavily in the latter part of the week. This is said to have been due in part to selling by people who preferred to get rid of their shares rather than to exchange them, in view of the somewhat uncertain outlook of the steel industry. There has also been some discussion of the dividend position of the stocks, and it is now made clear that the British Empire Steel 2nd Pref. will from now on take the place of the old Dominion Steel Common in this respect.

The paper stocks are still under the clouds of the strike—which has now continued for a month—falling prices and general uncertainty. It is generally anticipated that the price arranged for new newsprint contracts will be 4¾ cents per lb. The Riordon position is naturally a reactionary influence; last week the Royal Securities Corporation issued an appeal to Riordon shareholders to subscribe for the new issue. It is announced that Mr. I. W. Killam, president of the Royal Securities Corporation, has joined the Board of the Riordon Co., and has been appointed a vice-president. Messrs. F. P. Jones, I. W. Killam, F. E. Bronson, G. M. McKee, and F. N. Southam, have been appointed an executive committee of the Riordon Board.

Commencing this week, the market dulness was, if anything, accentuated, the only feature of Monday being some demand for Dominion Textile, due, doubtless, to the attention focussed upon the company by the excellent annual report which has just been published, and by the increase of the dividend from a 10 to a 12 per cent. per annum basis, this latter being in accordance with general anticipations for some weeks past. On Tuesday and Wednesday markets continued dull and irregular, the general tendency being weak. Riordon Preferred registered on Wednesday a heavy fall since the last board lot transaction, and the paper group in general was weak. Yesterday the general quietness was relieved by considerable activity in Toronto Railway shares, which sold up as high as 79 at one time. The stock was in quite strong demand on a belief that the negotiations for purchase by the city will soon be completed, and that the shareholders will receive a high price for their stock. Indeed, people in close connection with the company's affairs are reported as suggesting that the shareholders will receive at least par. It is possible that the very well-known ability and successful record in past negotiations of those who are conducting the company's side of this deal have something to do with the market optimism in this case. The paper stocks were quiet, and, for the most part, unchanged in price, though Spanish River, which was next to Toronto Railway in point of activity, lost ½ and the Pref. 1 point, and Brompton also lost 1 on the day. The Textiles and Steels were irregular; in the former group, Dominion Textile gained ½, Penmans held firm, and Can. Cottons and Converters registered small losses. Of the steels, Dom. Steel gained and Steel of Canada lost fractionally.

Steamships Pref., which fell back logically the effect of the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend, has since then varied very little. The annual meeting passed off very quietly. There was a large attendance of shareholders, but nothing was heard of any movement for a special enquiry into the affairs of the company, such as was suggested a week or two ago. Since then a summary of the business done by the company this year has been issued. This shows that both in passenger bookings and in grain freight the company's business since the opening of navigation this year has largely exceeded that done in the corresponding period of last year, the great increase in grain tonnage carried more than making up for a falling off in ore freight due to the smaller requirements of the steel plants. Meanwhile the company's ocean activities are being conducted at a profit. Altogether it seems that the company's prospects look very encouraging.

Among prices current at the close of business yesterday, Abitibi was 36; Asbestos, 58; British Empire Steel 9, 2nd Pref. 30½; Brompton, 35; Can. Cement 54, Pref. 86; Can. Cottons, 71; Can. Gen. Electric, 112¼; Can. Steamships 23, Pref. 55½; Cons. Smelters, 16; Dom. Canners, 25; Dom. Glass, 57; Dom. Steel, 31⅛; Dom. Textile, 136½; Laurentide, 89¼; Montreal Power, 84½; Penmans, 100; Price Bros., 37; Quebec Rly., 26; Riordon, 17; Shawinigan, 108; Span River 69 Pref. 77½; Steel of Can., 56¾; Toronto Rly., 78½; Wayagamack, 67.

At its 58th annual meeting, held the other day in Montreal, the Merchants Bank of Canada presented its shareholders with an eminently satisfactory report for the year to April 30 last. Profits for the year were well maintained, in view of the depression and dislocation of business during a great part of the year, and totalled $1,402,820. To this amount premiums on new stock added $1,050,000, so that, adding the balance brought into the year, $260,775, the total available for disposal was $2,713,595. Of this amount dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent. absorbed $1,273,635; the Government war tax took $96,585; the whole of the premium on new stock was added to reserve fund, and $293,375 was carried forward. The reserve now totals $9,450,000. The addresses of the president and general manager were received with applause. The general manager concluded his address with a reference to general conditions in a spirit of "tempered optimism," saying that at this stage of the country's development a certain optimism is not only warrantable and desirable, but, indeed, essential.

* *

New City Estates, Ltd.—The annual general meeting of New City Estates, Ltd., will be held at Toronto on June 30, 1921.

The fiscal year of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., ends at the end of February. The financial statement for the year just closed is not yet available, but reports which have been current from time to time suggest that the company enjoyed a successful year. It is expected that earnings will be shown to cover comfortably the amount needed for Preferred dividends, but that it is probable that the directors will prefer, under present conditions, to conserve cash resources rather than to initiate dividend payments just now. The Preferred dividends are cumulative.

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Total Deposits (30th April, 1921)
$154,911,487

Merchants and Manufacturers desirous of opening up in Canada are offered complete and valuable information, including particulars of Water Power, Sites, Tariffs, etc.

Total Assets (30th April, 1921)
$190,367,409

Canadian and American collections receive special attention. Letters of Credit and Drafts issued and available at any banking point in Canada. Cable Transfers can also be made.

Lt.-Col. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., *President.*
F. HOWARD WILSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
D. C. MACAROW, *General Manager.*

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INVESTMENT NOTES.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish the financial statements of three important institutions—the Imperial Bank of Canada, the Dominion Textile Co., and Price Bros., Ltd.—which, being representative of their respective lines of activity, provide readers of *Canada* with a view of the position of affairs in finance and industry in Canada. The report of the Imperial Bank is noticed elsewhere, it is therefore sufficient to point out here that, with its profits maintained at a high level, a great increase in savings' deposits and an increase in its current loans in Canada, the bank discloses a position which must be considered very satisfactory, both by its shareholders and by the general public, especially as the year to April 30 covered by the report includes six or seven months of the most difficult business conditions which Canada has ever known or is likely to know.

* * *

The Dominion Textile Co.'s report covers the year to March 31, 1921, and thus also includes this period of difficulty. But despite this this big company's sales were some $3,000,000 greater than those for the previous year, while its net profits, at $1,845,375, were about $86,000 greater than those for 1919-20. After paying bond interest and making other provisions and paying Preferred dividends, the balance, $1,083,548, from the year's earnings equalled 21.6 per cent. on the Common Stock. After paying dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. the balance brought the balance at credit of profit and loss account up to the big figure of $4,636,591.

* * *

Turning to the balance-sheet the company with an increase of $1,886,000 in its investments, of $240,000 in cash and $550,000 in bills receivable, with its loans reduced from $4,160,420 a year ago to $1,159,752 now, and with the $407,500 of Montmorency Cotton Co.'s bonds paid off, shows an increase of $400,000 in its working capital, and the company is revealed as occupying a notably sound and liquid position. This result is alluded to by the president, Sir Charles Gordon, in his report to the shareholders. "It will be seen," says Sir Charles, "from the above figures that although we have passed through a year of great difficulties the result has been very satisfactory. Your directors were reasonably certain that one day we would be face to face with a heavy shrinkage in our inventories, but no one anticipated such a heavy decline as that which occurred. For some years, however, we have been preparing for such an emergency, with the result that we have been able to take care of the heavy shrinkage in inventories without impairing our liquid position."

* * *

After referring to the consistent policy of the company of concentrating its business at its largest plants, he stated that the company now has in operation 530,000 spindles and 11,058 looms, occupying eighty acres of floor space, using 19,685 h.p., a large amount of which is owned outright by the company. The directors draw attention to the valuable assets which the company now owns, and which have been improved from year to year without any additions to bonded interest or share capital.

* * *

The other industrial concern whose report we publish this week, Price Bros. and Co., Ltd., is one of the oldest and strongest of the Canadian lumber, pulp and paper companies which are now so important a factor in the industrial life of the Dominion. The balance-sheet shows the position of the company as at February 28, 1921, but the profit and loss account only covers the four months' period to that date from the time of the capital reorganisation of the company in the autumn of last year. It is not possible therefore to institute any exact comparison as between the profits for this period and those shown as a result of the year to February 28, 1920, but it is to be noted that profits from the four months' period amounted to the remarkable figure of $1,135,449, and after allowing for bond interest and sinking fund requirements and for other interest and dividends, the balance placed to credit of profit and loss account is $651,991.

* * *

The capital reorganisation—it will be remembered that shareholders received five shares in the new company for every one old share held—is responsible for the increase in the outstanding Common Stock from $8,534,200 in 1920 to $42,683,200 at February 28, 1921. Half—or $100,000—of the 6 per cent. collateral trust serial notes have been retired and the outstanding 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds have been reduced to under $5,000,000 by the redemption of bonds to the amount of $194,082 during the year. The bank loan has also been reduced by over $500,000. As compared with 1920, accounts payable have increased by over $1,300,000, but this includes balance due on account of purchase of properties, and on the other side of the statement the value of fixed assets, including real estate, timber limits, water powers, mills, etc., is now $45,497,017, which compares with $17,201,439 at the end of February, 1920.

In the course of his address at the annual general meeting of the company, held in Quebec on May 26, the president, Sir William Price, said that the present season showed a further and more definite decline in the demand for lumber, which had commenced last autumn. The directors had made readjustments in values and production was being curtailed while awaiting a revival of demand. During the period under report the demand for paper was good and prices were satisfactory, but the demand has now fallen off to some extent. In regard to labour conditions the president mentioned that reductions made by the company in wage scales to meet the changed conditions had been objected to by some groups led by agitators of the International Union. The company, though having to close down some departments had been able to carry on others and to continue the manufacture of groundwood. Sir William spoke strongly in regret that Canadian industrial labour should allow interference by unions foreign to Canada, which could have little or no knowledge of local Canadian conditions. He emphasised the necessity of a strong stand being taken now, once and for all, to prevent such influences, and indicated that this would be the policy of the company which prides itself upon being a Canadian institution doing business in the heart of the Province of Quebec and employing in a very large majority natives of the Province."

* * *

Sir William stated that the company's physical assets are in first-class condition. The company possesses, freehold and leasehold, some 8,600 square miles of timber limits, of which over 2,500 square miles are free of all encumbrances and not secured to the mortgage bondholders. The company also possesses water powers, of which 26,000 h.p. are developed and 50,000 h.p. undeveloped, and are in the same way free of all encumbrances.

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THE IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

It's World-wide Programme of Work.

The Imperial War Graves Commission has a programme of work for this season in France and Belgium which embraces permanent architectural construction in more than 100 new cemeteries. There are 141 cemeteries now, under contract or tender for this summer's operations, and the designs for a further 30 are well advanced. In addition the Commission has work proceeding by direct labour in another 150 smaller burial grounds. Throughout the two countries there are now 500 cemeteries which have been planted with trees, bulbs, flowers, and grass. And in a thousand others which await their turn for permanent beautifying, men have been busy in tidying them up.

Apart from purely military cemeteries in France and Belgium there are a large number of British soldiers lying in quiet little parish or communal graveyards. The bodies will not be removed, but the graves will be marked by the regular British headstones, and provision made for perpetual care.

British Graves in Germany.

The question of British graves in Germany and German graves in Allied countries is the subject of present negotiation between the Governments concerned. The War Graves Commission definitely states, however, that relatives of British soldiers buried in Germany may rest assured that the graves of their dead will be accorded the same honour as those in the Allied countries.

The work of the Imperial Graves Commission is really world-wide, and similar work is going on in connection with graves of British soldiers in Italy, in Macedonia, Gallipoli (where there are 35 British cemeteries), Egypt, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Holland, Sweden, the Ægean Islands, East Africa, not to mention the United Kingdom itself.

In Canada the Canadian agency of the War Graves Commission has a programme of work in marking the graves of soldiers and sailors in some 1,200 different cemeteries across the length of the Dominion. Two summers at least will be needed to complete the tasks.

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SERVICE HERALDRY.

One of the most interesting souvenirs of the war are the little enamelled shields depicting the complete war service of an officer or man by means of signs and emblems known as "Service Heraldry." A full description of this method of recording war service appeared in *Canada* last year, when the idea was first made public, and since then a vast number of these personal and individual shields have been designed and enamelled at the studios of Messrs. Du Barrie and Hill, 115, Ebury Street, S.W.1.

Canadians visiting London who would like to see specimens of this new Service Heraldry could see the work being actually carried out at these studios.

* *

Actg.-Lt. O. F. W. Critchley, Royal Canadian Navy, has been appointed to the *Dryad*.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000 (£3,082,192) **Head Office: TORONTO.** RESERVE FUND $15,000,000 (£3,082,192)

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THE DOMINION BANK.

Head Office: TORONTO.
Capital and Reserve Fund - $13,000,000
Total Assets - - - $139,000,000
SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, President.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, General Manager.

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A Foreign Exchange Department is conducted at which all enquiries as to Canadian, United States, and other Exchanges will be courteously answered. **Cable or Mail Transfers** effected to, and **Accounts Opened** at any of the Bank's complete system of Canadian branches. **Deposits Received** at interest. **Travellers' Credits Issued. Orders Executed** on the London, Canadian, and New York Stock Exchanges.

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THE ROTARY CONVENTION.

American and Canadian Gathering in Edinburgh.

The Usher Hall, where the Rotary Convention was held, is Edinburgh's premier gathering place. The nations represented were, besides Great Britain, America and Canada, Cuba, Australia, France, Egypt, Porto Rico, the Philippines, South Africa, China, Spain, India, Denmark, Panama, Uruguay, the Argentine, Hawaii, and New Zealand.

The delegates arrive in London to-day, and the programme of their visit includes the following events:—

June 19.—Placing of memorial wreath at the Cenotaph in Whitehall, 9.45; service at Westminster Abbey, 10.30.

June 20.—Luncheon by the Aldwych Club at the Connaught Rooms, 12.30; garden party by Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Sloan at 42, Redington Road, Hampstead, 3.

June 21.—Luncheon by Mr. L. G. Sloan, of the Rotary Club of London, at the Vintners' Hall, 12.30; visit to Victoria and Albert Docks by delegates interested in harbour work, 2; garden party by the Hon. Mrs. John Fortescue at Admiral's House, Hampstead Heath, 3.

June 22.—Reception by the Lord Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall, 10.15; display by London Fire Brigade at Headquarters in Southwark Bridge Road, 3.30; monthly dinner by the Rotary Club of London at Hotel Cecil (Ladies' Night), 6.30.

June 23.—Special entertainment at the Coliseum on the invitation of Sir Oswald Stoll, 2.30.

June 24.—Motor excursion to Windsor Castle and Eton College, 9.45; garden party by the British Government at Hampton Court Palace, Lord Crawford and Balcarres acting as host, 4; dance by the British-American Dance Club at Suffolk Galleries, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, 8.30.

June 25.—Reception by Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge at Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, 9.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

The views expressed by Correspondents are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor.

THE CANADIAN CATTLE EMBARGO.

To the Editor of CANADA.

SIR,—I have just received from your office a copy of a letter written by one signing himself "Canadian Cowboy," and published in *Canada*, in which is a quotation from something supposed to have been said by me on the subject of the Canadian cattle embargo.

I beg to advise you, however, that no such thing was ever said by me, and I shall appreciate your giving this statement space in the next publication of your paper.

Thanking you in anticipation, I remain, yours truly

Calgary, May 23, 1921. P. BURNS.

[The correspondent in question wrote: "Mr. P. Burns, the largest and most successful cattle man in Canada, as well as being a meat packer, speaks from 30 years' experience. He opposes the removal of the embargo, and hits the nail on the head when he points out it is a transportation question."—EDITOR, *Canada*.]

BANK OF MONTREAL. EST. 1817

Paid-up Capital $22,000 000. Rest $22,000,000. Undivided Profits $1,531,927. Total Assets (April 30, 1921) $507,199,946.

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Established 1832.

GENERAL OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA.

CAPITAL	...	...	**$9,700,000**
RESERVE FUND	...	...	**$18,000,000**
TOTAL ASSETS	...	...	**$240,000,000**

Special facilities are available to the public through the branches of this Bank for the transaction of business with Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and the United States at Boston, Chicago, and New York.

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OBITUARY.

At Charlottetown.—Rev. Thomas F. Fullerton, D.D. (58), a native of Glasgow.

At Halifax.—Mr. James Duff (47); Mr. John Strachan (70).

At New Glasgow.—Rev. W. P. Grant.

At Quebec.—Mr. Ernest Myrand (67), librarian to the Provincial Legislature; Rev. J. L. Wright.

At Drummondville.—Mr. John Meehan (67).

At Montreal.—Mr. Hormidas Pelletier, barrister; Mr. Evan R. Owen (35).

At Lachine.—Mr. Arthur Hitchings Chambers, LL.B. (61), brother of Col. E. J. Chambers and Canon Percy Chambers, a native of Penkridge, Salop.

At Brockville.—Mr. James M. Keating (74), a well-known cheese exporter; Capt. W. Cook (80).

At Ottawa.—Mr. John W. Graham (54).

At Toronto.—Mr. Charles M. D. Hay (66), president of Lyman Bros. & Co.; Mr. Emmerson Bristol Biggar, publisher; Miss Flora Macdonald Denison, a widely-known writer and lecturer, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Merrill.

At Hamilton.—Mr. Thomas Patterson (75), a native of Newry.

At London, Ont.—Mr. Alfred McCautry (65), city assessor.

At St. Catharines.—Mr. Peter Nicholson (87).

At North Bay.—Mr. Thomas Harcourt Arthur.

At Winnipeg.—Mr. Alexander McLaren (55).

At Moosomin.—Mr. David Osborne (68).

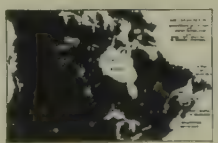
At Edmonton.—Mr. Lester M. Treffly (31), formerly city editor of the *Journal*.

At Calgary.—Mr. George W. Hutcheroit (74).

At Vancouver.—Mr. Joseph Guichon (77), a native of Savoie, France, who became a large ranch owner in the Nicola Valley.

The death took place at Ottawa on June 7 of Mr. David Ewart, I.S.O., aged 78, a native of Penicuik, near Edinburgh, who joined the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, as an architect in 1871, and was appointed chief architect in 1897. He designed the main tower of the former Dominion Parliament Building, and many notable buildings for the Dominion Government.

At Los Angeles, Cal., the death took place on May 29 of Dr. William Lyon Harcourt (75), brother of the ex-Minister of Education in Ontario.



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A bitter attack on the Civil Service Commission is made at Ottawa by Dr. C. A. Hodgetts, in announcing his resignation from the Health Department. Dr. Hodgett says: "I have resigned for two reasons: (a) The Order-in-Council has been ignored; and (b) I decline to accept the position offered upon the terms as laid down by that incompetent and autocratic body, the Civil Service Commission, which, in my opinion, is incompetent, particularly as it relates to the employment of men with professional qualifications."

Banking and Finance.

Cause of C.G. Electric Stock Dividend Delay.

As some concern seems to have been caused by the delay in the distribution of the 20 per cent. stock dividend by the Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd., it may be well to state the actual position. As was clearly set forth in the directors' statement of April 15, owing to the unissued shares being insufficient to provide for the stock dividend it was necessary to increase the company's authorised capital, and in view of the increasing difficulty experienced in obtaining the requisite representation, owing to the fact that the shareholding is distributed in all parts of the North American Continent and Europe, it was decided to increase the total to $20,000,000, and thus obviate the calling of another special general meeting for this purpose for some years. The meeting was convened for June 15, and in anticipation of the necessary confirmation of the by-law to give effect to the extensions of the charter powers of the company considered necessary by the directors as necessary or desirable, it was intended to make the stock dividend payable to shareholders of record at the close of business on the day of the meeting. We now learn that it has been found necessary, for legal reasons, to postpone the payment of the stock dividend to a date somewhat later than that originally intended, owing to the necessity of obtaining the necessary supplementary Letters Patent following the confirmation of the by-law at the meeting on June 15. This will necessitate a delay of a few days, and a short period must then elapse to satisfy the regulations of the Stock Exchange, after which the directors will be in a position to distribute the stock dividend to the shareholders. In London it is very difficult to purchase the stock, holders being indisposed to realise at the current quotation in view of the company's excellent record and its favourable prospects, an attitude with which, for reasons repeatedly stated in these columns, we are in complete accord.

* * *

Two More Sterling Canadian New Issues.

A rather belated Toronto cable brings us this week the information that the Province of Ontario is arranging for the early flotation of a new loan of about $22,000,000. According to the statement made by Mr. Peter Smith, the Provincial Treasurer, "it may be necessary to go to New York to secure at least a part of the loan," which in the present abnormal circumstances is not altogether surprising. It is stated that the bulk of the new money will be devoted to Hydro-Electric Power Commission purposes. The terms upon which the issue is placed will be awaited with much interest in this country as affording an indication of the trend of investment conditions in the Dominion. Another impending Canadian new issue, which will attract attention both in Canada and the Mother Country, is that which it is said is about to be made by the Bell Telephone Co. The announcement was well received by the Toronto market, where the company's stock is held in high repute. At 106 the yield is rather better than 7½ per cent., and it is considered that with earnings steadily increasing there is every prospect of a further advance in the price of the shares, which, it may be remembered, were quoted before the war at about 170. In the last year or two the stock at one time went under par, but it has latterly been recovering and reached 112, subsequently relapsing to about 106. The 7 per cent. bond issue floated about a year ago was speedily subscribed, and it is expected that the present offer of $5,750,000 new stock will be quickly absorbed in view of the sterling merits of the security. We can only regret that exchange considerations preclude the possibility of those who have not funds in the country participating in such an excellent opportunity of getting into one of the principal Canadian Utility investments upon such attractive terms.

* * *

Edmonton's $2,500,000 New Bond Issue.

Canadian investors are still being offered new issues on terms which must make the mouths of British investors in Dominion securities water, used as they are now to abnormally high yields. One of the latest of these—several others have already been referred to on this page recently—is the offer of $2,500,000 of City of Edmonton 7 per cent. bonds by a prominent Canadian bond house. We are told in a notice that appeared on the eve of the issue that "the preliminary offering has been well received," and this we can well understand, seeing that the terms of the issue show a yield of 7.10 per cent. Unfortunately, it is impossible for our readers who have not funds at their disposal in the Dominion to participate in the issue to advantage, but those who are holders of this municipality's bonds will be gratified to have the assurance of a prominent Toronto financial authority as to the sound condition of the city's finances. This writer points out that Edmonton's principal debt maturities are 1923 and 1953, and tells us that the sinking fund already in hand with interest compounded at 6 per cent. would pay off all the debt maturing up to 1940. It is of interest to record the latest "markings" in the City of Edmonton bond issues dealt in here, together with the present yields and the prospective percentage profits on redemption:

On redemption security.	Date of redemption	Last marking	Yield %	Profit % on redemption
4½%	1932-52	71	6 6 9	40·8
5%	1927-48	72½	6 18 8	38·8
5%	1923-33	86	5 16 3	16·2
5%	1923-53	88	5 13 8	13·6
5%	1953	74½	6 14 3	34·2

* * *

The City's Financial Position.

In this connection some information is published in the Canadian press with regard to the finances of Edmonton which will be of interest to the British holders of the city's bonds. It is stated that since the outbreak of war Edmonton has reduced its assessment by about 60 per cent. The general debenture debt of the city includes more than $11,000,000 of Public Utility bonds, from which last year an operating profit of more than $800,000 was earned. After deducting sinking fund, depreciation, and all fixed charges, three out of the four Utilities operated showed a surplus, and for the first three months the aggregate surplus from all, after deducting all charges, was over $84,000. The city's sinking fund is governed by three independent trustees, and its sound management is indicated by the fact that at the end of December last they had in hand a surplus from earnings of $265,275. Since that date a drastic revaluation has been made to place the securities on a conservative market value. It is pointed out by one financial authority that Edmonton's total sinking fund represents nearly 21 per cent. of its gross debt, a position unequalled by any other Canadian city of the same size with regard to which statistics are available. This writer adds that last year's statement of revenue and expenditure showed a surplus of about $100,000, and that out of tax arrears the city was able to contribute $1,075,000 toward the repayment of short-term obligations. Illuminative evidence of the expansion of this progressive Canadian municipality is shown by the fact that its bank clearings have grown from $38,486,496 in 1908 to $295,000,000 in 1920.

* * *

Demand for Ontario Mining Properties.

With reference to the note in our last issue as to the probable early issue on this side of several new companies formed to acquire Ontario gold mining propositions, it is of interest to learn that the representatives of both British and United States mining houses have lately been in Toronto endeavouring to secure mining properties, and in giving currency to this report our esteemed contemporary, the *Toronto Mail and Empire*, adds that "the demand is for partially developed prospects, and in every case there is promise of a good cash payment, in one case running as high as $500,000. Two deals are now pending in this connection, both of which are likely to go through." Let us hope that if any of these propositions do come to London they are not over capitalised. Ontario is making very substantial progress as a producer of the precious metals and does not want any recurrence of the events which caused such serious harm to Canadian mining enterprise in the Mother Country a quarter of a century ago.

—* *—

SALE OF CANADIAN FAT CATTLE AT GLASGOW.

Mr. William Bosomworth offered, last week, 54 Canadian fat cattle at Merklands Wharf, Glasgow. This comprised the first consignment offered for several years, and the cattle were shown in good bloom, having stood the sea voyage well. They were an exceptionally prime lot, and in point of breeding, quality, and finish they constituted the finest show of beef cattle offered for some time. Their superior quality and usefulness well merited the favourable comments of the large number of buyers who were present. Heavy supplies of cattle were on offer, and trade was considerably slower at a fall of 7s. to 10s. per cwt. in price. Buyers operated freely at the reduced figures, and the market finished with a better tone. Prime bulls, while meeting a steady enquiry, were also much cheaper. Canadian steers, £46 10s. to £50; lighter weights, £38 10s. to £44; bulls to £61.

—* *—

Capt. Philip Ashworth, who received £200,000 under the will of his grandfather in 1908, appeared in the London Bankruptcy Court last week to explain why it was that his liabilities were £69,370 and his estimated surplus in assets only £9,389. He explained that in 1911 he purchased 10,000 acres of undeveloped land in Canada for £33,000, and only 2,000 acres of the land had been sold. He declared that he was not insolvent, and attributed his position to inability to realise his Canadian property, to other losses, and to interest on borrowed money. The examination was concluded.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N.B.—All letters asking for information or advice must contain an enquiry coupon from the current issue of "Canada," except when the enquirer is an annual subscriber.

Detailed replies by letter are not made except to annual subscribers. Non-subscribers desiring detailed or exhaustive replies by letter must enclose a P.O. for 5s., which will cover three questions.

Name and address must be furnished in every case. Copies should be kept of questions, and these should be numbered when more than one is asked.

Enquiries regarding investment matters should be marked "Financial" on the left-hand top corner of envelope.

FAR NORTH.—The tariff of the Alberta and Arctic Transportation Co. for the present season gives the following rates:—Peace River to Fort Norman (Peace River route), $77 (oil well, $82); Fort McPherson to Fort Norman (same route), $35 (oil well, $27); Fort McMurray (16 miles from end of steel, Alberta and Great Waterways Railway) to Fort Norman (Athabasca River route), $77 (oil well, $82); Fort McPherson (same route) to Fort Norman, $35 (oil well, $27). A through return fare is quoted from the town of Peace River and from Fort McMurray to Fort Norman oil well of $200, exclusive of meals and berths. Meals are charged $1 each, and lower and upper berths respectively $1.50 and $1 per night.

A. B. W. (Horsham).—Expert opinion seems to be that the company will eventually prove successful if finances are provided for working capital needs immediately, and to provide against a continuation of depressed business for some little time to come. As announced recently in *Canada* this money is being raised by the issue of $5,000,000 10-year 8 per cent. bonds, which the shareholders are asked to subscribe for, and by the sale of $3,000,000 first mortgage 20-year bonds, of which an American syndicate has taken half and has agreed to take the other half conditionally upon the subscription of the $5,000,000 being secured. The position seems therefore to hinge upon the subscription of the issue of 8 per cent. bonds, and, so far, no announcement as to whether this has been successfully secured has yet reached us.

E. J. (York).—(1) The question has now been settled by the declaration by the directors of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred stock of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd. The dividend is payable July 2 to shareholders of record June 15. (2) We understand that, now that the amalgamation of the companies into the British Empire Steel Corporation has been completed, the second Preference stock of the new corporation will, from the point of view of dividend declarations, take the place of the old Common stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation. The basis of exchange was, for each Ordinary share of the Dominion Steel Corporation, were given $95 of fully-paid 7 per cent. Cumulative Second Preferred shares and $40 of fully-paid Common shares of the British Empire Steel Corporation. The securities of the big new corporation were listed on the Montreal and Toronto stock exchanges towards the end of May.

OCEAN STEAMERS ON GREAT LAKES.

Mr. R. B. Teakle, director and operating manager of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, giving evidence before the Parliamentary Fuel Committee, expressed his belief in the feasibility of sailing ocean-going vessels into the Great Lake ports and through the Welland Canal. Ships would always follow the longer trade routes, as it was in the interest of the steamship companies to carry freight the longest possible distances. Such a service would materially cheapen transportation and would build up the industrial centres along the lakes. Replying to a suggestion, made by Mr. F. H. Keefer, of a service from Port Arthur to Cape Breton, the ships to carry grain out and coal back, Mr. Teakle said that this was possible, but that ships would have to be specially constructed to make the service pay.

* *

Lovell & Christmas, Ltd.—The transfer books of the Ordinary and Preference shares and Debenture stock of Lovell & Christmas, Ltd., will be closed from June 20, 1921, to July 4, 1921 inclusive.

RAILWAY EARNINGS (Gross).

Seven Days Ending June 7.

Canadian Northern, $1,069,700; increase, $43,300.

Canadian Pacific, $2,991,000; decrease, $628,000.

* *

CANADA'S PRODUCTS.

Canada produces 90 per cent. of the world's cobalt; 88 per cent. of its asbestos; 85 per cent. of its nickel; 32 per cent. of its pulpwood; 20 per cent. of its lumber; 20 per cent. of its cured fish; 18 per cent. of its oats; 15 per cent. of its potatoes: 12 per cent. of its silver; 11½ per cent. of its wheat; 11 per cent. of its barley; 4 per cent. of its gold; and 4 per cent. of its copper.

* *

ASBESTOS FROM QUEBEC.

According to a report from the Quebec Department of Mines, the average number of men employed in the asbestos industry in the Province last year was 1,890, and in milling operations 1,340, with total wages of $415,242. Exports in 1920 totalled 152,740 tons, valued at $11,521,536, mainly to the United States, which took them to a value of $7,955,772. Great Britain taking $1,270,172.

* *

QUEBEC AS WHEAT SHIPPING PORT.

An experiment shortly to be tried, if successful, will put Quebec on the map as a wheat-exporting port and as a distributing centre for pulp. The plan is to ship wheat from Georgian Bay ports to Quebec, not by rail, but by small boats which can negotiate the canals between Port Colborne and Quebec. Arrangements are being made for return cargoes of pulp. In this way there will be a double revenue from the boats.

* *

COMPANY REPORTS, &c.

Mackay Companies.—Dividend of 1½ per cent., less tax, on common stock for quarter payable July 1.

Canadian Railway Wages. — A despatch from Montreal states that, following the action of the United States companies, the Canadian railways are planning to reduce wages by 12 per cent. on July 1.

Hudson's Bay. — The Governor and committee announce the closing of the transfer books for the Preference shares, from June 10 to 30, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the warrants for the half-yearly dividend, payable on July 1.

Manitoba Gold Find. — According to the latest reports, a rich strike of gold at Elbow Lake, near Le Pas, Manitoba, has been discovered. The dyke has been stripped of its overburden for a distance of 350 ft. in length and 50 ft. in width, in which gold is freely deposited, and without encountering walls. Prospectors are staking heavily around the area of the discovery and on the Grassy River.

New Ontario Loan. — A loan of about $22,000,000 is expected to be floated for the Province of Ontario (says Reuter) in about two or three weeks, according to an announcement made by Mr. Peter Smith, Provincial Treasurer. Mr. Smith indicated that it might be necessary to go to New York to secure at least a part of the loan. The bulk of the funds to be secured will be used for hydro electric power commission purposes.

ENQUIRY COUPON.

"CANADA," No. 806. June 18, 1921.

This Coupon must be cut out and enclosed with all letters of enquiry except those from annual subscribers.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the following rates:—Properties for sale, or business announcements of any kind, 1s. 6d. per line; minimum charge, 6s. Situations wanted or offered, etc., 1s. 6d. for first three lines, 1s. 3d. per line thereafter. Six words per line. Five insertions for the cost of four.

FRUIT GROWING.

FRUIT GROWING, Southern Ontario.—Men with some capital, wishing to start next spring, write, giving particulars of experience and requirements, to "Fruit," c/o Charles Barker & Sons, Ltd., 31, Budge Row, E.C.4. Interview in London before 25th July.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Farm Lands in Western Canada at reasonable prices and on easy terms; eminently suitable for mixed farming, grain growing, etc.; convenient to railways, postal and business facilities.—Address enquiries, Box 555, *Canada*, 110, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2.

A CANADIAN PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY.

This Directory of Canadian professional Firms will not only bring those using it INTO TOUCH WITH NEW CLIENTS in various parts of Canada, where this paper circulates, but also among the readers of *Canada* in Great Britain, Ireland, France, and elsewhere. Secretaries of Companies, Directors, Liquidators, Solicitors, Brokers, Financial Firms, and Investors generally in Great Britain make use of this Directory.

Instructions can be sent to our Office in Montreal or London, England.

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OTTAWA—
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Any of our readers requiring the services of Canadian legal firms in cities or towns other than those mentioned above, should write to "CANADA," when the name of a good firm will be supplied.

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TORONTO, ONT.—
RUTHERFORD, WILLIAMSON & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors, and Trustees. Merchants Fire Chambers, Toronto. Cable address: "Willco, Toronto." Reference: Bank of Nova Scotia, Church Street.

Manufacturers' Directory and Buyers' Guide.

Nickel Silver and Brass Mills—
BARKER & ALLEN, Ltd., Birmingham, England. Nickel Silver and Brass Sheet Metal Manufacturers. Wires of every description. Cables, "Allens!!," Birmingham, England.

Weldless Steel Tubes—
TUBES, Ltd., Rocky Lane, Aston Manor, Birmingham. Tubes for Boilers, Engineering Purposes, Motor Cars and Cycles.

Zinc White Manufacturers—
ORRS ZINC WHITE, Ltd., Widnes, Lancashire, England. T.A., "Orr, Widnes."

PRICE OF PAPER FALLING.

The pulp mills at Spanish River (says a Toronto message), will reduce the price of newspaper print by $15 (69s.) per ton as from July 1.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
Trade Commissioners
& COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

For Commercial and other information relating to Canada, application may be made to:—

Argentine Republic.
B. S. Webb, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Australia.
D. H. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne; office—Stock Exchange Building, Melbourne. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Belgium.
A. Stuart Bleakney, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 98, Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.

Brazil.
E. L. McColl, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters—Caixa (P.O. Box) 2164, Rio de Janeiro; office, Rua Goncalves Dias 30, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

British West Indies.
E. H. S. Flood, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Bridgetown, Barbados; Agent also for the Bermudas and British Guiana. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

China.
J. W. Ross, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 13, Nanking Road, Shanghai. *Cable Address, Cancoma.*

Cuba.
H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 501 and 502, Teniente Rey 11, Havana. Casa de Corres—Apartado 1290. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

France.
Hercule Barré, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 17 and 19, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris. *Cable Address, Stadacona.*

Holland.
George E. Shortt, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

Italy.
W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, vie Carlo Cattaneo, 2, Milan. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

Japan.
A. E. Bryan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 109; office, 50-B, Main Street, Yokohama. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

New Zealand.
W. A. Beddoe, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland. *Cable Address, Canadian.*

South Africa.
W. J. Egan, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Westminster House, Adderley Street, Cape Town. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*

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L. D. Wilgress, c/o Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Via Carlo Cattaneo 2, Milan, Italy *Cable Address, Care Canadian, Milan.*

United Kingdom.
High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. 'Phone: Victoria 8350.
Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, England. *Cable Address, Sleighing, London.*
J. E. Ray, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 4, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. *Cable Address, Cantracom.*
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British West Indies.
Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. *Cable Address, Canadian.*
R. H. Curry, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Nassau, Bahamas.

Norway and Denmark.
C. E. Sontum, Canadian Government Commercial Agent, Grubbegd, No. 4, Christiania, Norway. *Cable Address, Sontums.*

A QUEBEC BOOKLET.

"Quebec," a useful booklet has just been issued by the Department of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries. It contains valuable information of the different resources of the province of Quebec, especially agriculture and Mining. The booklet says that farming in the Townships closely resembles that in Great Britain, and that it was never more remunerative than at the present moment.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Satisfactory Expansion of Business.

The financial statement of the Imperial Bank of Canada submitted to the annual meeting of the shareholders recently, was a particularly gratifying one, showing as it does both an expansion in business and a further strengthening of the bank's position. It is encouraging to the public concerned in the general welfare of the country and gratifying to the shareholders.

A Record in Total Deposits.

Total deposits, amounting to $99,125,011 were not only $1,340,794 in excess of the previous fiscal year, but reached the highest point in the history of the bank. In ten years they have increased by $52,620,519, and in twenty by $83,609,255. Owing to the withdrawal of Government funds, there was a decrease during the year in non-interest-bearing deposits, but the decline here was more than made up by the increase experienced in the savings deposits of the Canadian people, the amount being $81,797,624, a gain for the year of $9,120,945, or 12.55 per cent. This increase in savings is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the bank's fiscal year, ending as it does April 30, covers about eight months of the period of depression which the country is experiencing.

Profits for the Year.

Profits, after allowing for usual deductions, were $1,287,061, approximately the same as the previous year. Disbursements to shareholders were again 13 per cent., 12 per cent. of which were in dividends and 1 per cent. in bonus. After allowing the same payments as in the fiscal year ending April 30, 1920, for pension and other funds and $125,000 for Government taxes, the sum of $1,171,839 was carried forward to profit and loss balance, an increase of $109,561.

Stronger in Assets.

Cash assets, amounting to $30,604,850, were alone equal to 30 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public, while total liquid assets, standing at $58,702,313, were equal to 52 per cent. of the latter. Total assets, amounting to $128,376,612, were the largest in the forty-six years of the bank's history, and show a gain in ten years of 101 per cent., and in twenty years of over 478 per cent. The reserve fund, amounting to $7,500,000, and exceeding the capital by $500,000, shows a gain of 30 and 305 per cent., compared with 1911 and 1901 respectively.

Increase in Commercial Loans.

Commercial loans at the end of the fiscal year were $61,957,400, representing an increase for the year of $1,504,457. This increase, as the general manager, Mr. Moffat, pointed out in his address to the shareholders, is a healthy one, and is largely due to the granting of a larger measure of accommodation to the selected number of grain dealers, grain farmers and cattlemen, and described as "among the safest loans in the bank." In call loans there was a curtailment.

Optimistic in Outlook.

The President, Mr. Peleg Howland, during the course of his address, said that in the opinion of the managers of the bank's branches considerable progress was being made in Canada toward a lower and sounder basis of business. "It is a time," commented the president, "for cautious optimism. Gradually matters will adjust themselves, and when they do there will come to us an era of prosperity such as we have never seen."

—**—

MONTREAL BANK CHANGES.

Mr. W. H. Hogg, manager of the Vancouver branch of the Bank of Montreal and recently acting superintendent of the British Columbia branches, has been appointed superintendent of the British Columbia branches, with headquarters at Vancouver.

Mr. G. F. Laing, manager of the Yonge and Wellington Street branch, Toronto, will succeed him as manager at Vancouver.

Mr. J. G. Hungerford, inspector of British Columbia branches, has been appointed assistant superintendent and inspector of British Columbia branches.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

(Subject to Strike Conditions.)

C.P.R.

Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal.
Friday, June 17.—*Melita.*
Wednesday, June 22.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, June 24.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, July 1.—*Metagama.*
Wednesday, July 6.—**Empress of France.*
Friday, July 8.—*Victorian.*
Friday, July 15.—*Melita.*
Thursday, July 21.—**Empress of Britain.*
Friday, July 22.—*Minnedosa.*
Friday, July 29.—**Empress of Scotland.*
Tuesday, August 2.—*Metagama.*
Thursday, August 4.—**Empress of France.*
*Three-class steamers (Quebec only).

Glasgow to Quebec and Montreal.
Wednesday, July 6.—*Pretorian.*

Southampton to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, July 7.—*Scandinavian.*
Wednesday, July 13.—*Scotian.*
Thursday, July 21.—*Corsican.*

Vancouver to China and Japan.
Saturday, July 16.—*Monteagle.*
Thursday, July 21.—*Empress of Russia.*
Thursday, August 11.—*Empress of Japan.*
Thursday, August 18.—*Empress of Asia.*

Cunard Steamship Co.

Liverpool to Halifax or New York.
Saturday, June 25.—*Albania.*
Thursday, June 30.—*Carmania.*
Saturday, July 16.—*Caronia.*

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, June 8.—*Emperor of India.*
Saturday, June 18.—*Berengaria.*
Saturday, June 25.—*Aquitania.*
Saturday, July 2.—*Mauretania.*

London to Halifax.
Thursday, June 30.—*Saxonia*

White Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Wednesday, June 22.—*Adriatic*
Wednesday, July 6.—*Olympic.*

Liverpool to New York.
Saturday, June 25.—*Cedric.*
Saturday, July 9.—*Celtic.*
Saturday, July 16.—*Baltic.*
Saturday, July 23.—*Cedric.*

Red Star Line.

Southampton to New York.
Friday, June 17.—*Zeeland.*
Friday, July 1.—*Lapland.*
Friday, July 8.—*Finland.*
Friday, July 15.—*Kroonland.*

White Star-Dominion Line.

Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal.
Saturday, June 18.—*Canada.*
Saturday, July 2.—*Megantic.*
Saturday, July 16.—*Canada.*
Tuesday July 19.—*Vedic.*

Manchester Liners.

Manchester to Quebec and Montreal.
Thursday, June 23.—*Manchester Port.*

Inter-Continental Transport Services.

London to Montreal.
Saturday, June 18.—*Porsanger.*
Saturday, July 2.—*Grey County.*

Liverpool to Montreal.
Saturday, June 18.—*Hoerda.*
Monday, July 4.—*Hastings County.*

Passenger steamships for Australasian ports leave Vancouver as follows:—July 9, *Niagara;* August 6, *Makura.*

Letters, parcels and newspapers are due by direct mail from Canada by the R.M.S. *Metagama,* June 24; *Megantic,* June 26, and *Empress of France,* June 28.

Letters only via New York are due by the *Saxonia* June 17, *Cedric* and *Lapland* June 19, *Aquitania* June 20, and *Mauretania* June 22.

—* *—

That the Canadian National Railway should be earning its operating expenses "and a little bit more" within two years was stated to the Parliamentary Committee on National Railways and Shipping last week by Mr. D. B. Hanna, president of the board of management.

CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON.

Dominion of Canada.

High Commissioner's Offices.—19, Victoria Street S.W.1. High Commissioner, The Hon. Sir George H. Perley, K.C.M.G. Secretary, Mr W. L. Griffith. (Telephone: Victoria 3350.)

Emigration Office.—Superintendent of Emigration, Lieut.-Col. J. Obed Smith, 1, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 2218 and 2219.)

Province of British Columbia.

Agent-General.—Mr. F. C. Wade, K.C., British Columbia House, 1-3, Regent Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 265.)

Province of Nova Scotia.

Agent-General.—Mr. John Howard, 57, Pall Mall, S.W.1. (Telephone: Regent 299.)

Province of Ontario.

Agent-General.— ——
163, Strand, W.C.2. (Telephone: Central 6427, 6428.)

Province of Quebec.

Agent-General.—Lieut.-Col. P. Pelletier, King's House, 36 and 38, Kingsway, W.C.2. (Telephone: Holborn 5512.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

High Commissioner.—The Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1. (Telephone: Victoria 2302.)

CANADIANS AND NEWFOUNDLANDERS IN LONDON.

Arranged Alphabetically.

A

Allan, Robt., and Mrs., Ocean Falls, B.C.—Kingsley Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.
Anderson, C. W., and L. T., Montreal—Dene Street, Dorking.

B

Balfour, Ven. Archdeacon A. J., and Mrs., Quebec—Chesterfield, 32, Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.2.
Barnet, Mrs. George, Toronto — Langham Hotel.
Beatty, Eileen, Montreal—Savoy Hotel.
Bell, Olga, Ottawa—160, King Henry's Road, N.W.3.
Bell, F. John, Mrs., and Gwendolyn, Toronto—Great Central Hotel.

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Boswell, Miss H., Quebec—11, Chester Place, Hyde Park.
Bradley, Yvonne, Ottawa—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Brydon, Mrs. R. G. Howie, Vancouver—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Bryson, Frances G., Fort Coulonge, P.Q.—55, Old Broad Street, E.C.2.
Burns, Patricia, Victoria — 19, Bryanston Street, W.1.
Butler, W. W., and Mrs., Montreal—Savoy Hotel.

C

Carr-Harris, Lt. G. G. M., Kingston—Care of Cox & Co., Charing Cross.
Cantley, Thos., and Charles L., New Glasgow, N.S.—19, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
Cantley, Mrs. Howard, and Marion, New Glasgow, N.S.—Craigmaddie, Milngavie, Scotland.
Chisholm, Mrs. Charles J., Montreal—Tudor Court Hotel, Cromwell Road.
Chisholm, Capt. A. B. C., New Glasgow—34, Claverton Street, S.W.
Clarke, Bert, Cobourg — Cranley Gardens, S.W.
Cooper, N. R., Toronto—Victoria Hotel, Nottingham.
Corning, Mrs. J. N., Victoria—Jermyn Court Hotel.

D

Dale, A. G., and Mrs., Montreal—5, Thorolds Road, Fulham.
Davies, Mrs. R. H., and Dorothy, Toronto—Alexandra Hotel, Hyde Park Corner.
Davis, Harry E., Montreal—1, Brondesbury Park Mansions, N.W.6.
Dawe, Capt. W. J., Newfoundland—Care of High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Dawson, Mrs. W. Bell, and Cristall, Ottawa —21, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Day, H., Dubow, South Saanich, B.C.—Bartley Mill House, Bills Yew Green, Tunbridge Wells.
De Sola, Mrs. and Miss, Montreal—87, Wimpole Street.
Dickenson, Mrs. A. E., Birtle and Winnipeg —1, Regent Street, S.W.
Dubeau, Dr. E., Montreal—Thackeray Hotel.

E

Edwards, Capt. Henry, Winnipeg—4, Cleveland Place, Bath.
Evans, Violet, Montreal — 51, Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.7.

F

Ferrier, Miss A. M., Montreal—39, Charlwood Street, S.W.1.
Flannery, Fortescue, and Mrs., Quebec—11, Chester Place, Hyde Park.
Fleet, Rear-Admiral Ernest, and Mrs., Victoria—19, Bryanston Street, W.1.

G

Gerrard, Mrs. G. B., and Marjorie, Montreal — Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Green, Mrs. E. F. S., Newfoundland—Rutherglen, 105, Woodside Gardens, S. Norwood.

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H

Haswell, Violet, Montreal — Queen Anne's Mansions.
Henderson, Elsie C., Winnipeg—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Henderson, Mrs. J. A., and Jean, Westmount, P.Q.—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Hepburn, J. C., St. John, N.F.—Care of High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
Hobson, The Misses, Hamilton—Dysart Hotel, Cavendish Square.
Hunt, Dr. Lewis, Nova Scotia — "Windermere," Richmond.

J

Johnston, Mrs. F. W., Toronto — Somerset Hotel, Portman Square.
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K

Keegan, Lt.-Col. H. L., Vancouver — 104, Westbourne Terrace, W.
Kirsch, David, Montreal—Hotel Russell.

L

Laurense, A. J., Montreal—Thackeray Hotel.
Le Messurier, H., Newfoundland — Coburg Court Hotel, Bayswater.
Lemieux, Mr. G. (M.P.P.), Montreal—Thackeray Hotel.
Le Sage, Jules S., and Isabelle, Quebec—Premier Hotel.
Le Touzel, Mr. and Mrs. Gybbon, Toronto—14, Granville Place, Portman Square.
Lightbourne, Charlotte, Toronto and Ottawa —1, Regent Street, S.W.
Linton, Miss F., Montreal — Hotel Quebec, Marble Arch.

Mac.-Mc.

Macdonald, Miss L. C., Victoria—19, Bryanston Street, W.1.
McRae, Mrs. J. B., Ottawa—Whitehall Hotel, Bloomsbury Square.
McWilliam, C., Toronto—Arundel Hotel.

M

Malkin, Lila M., Vancouver—Granville House, Meads, Eastbourne.

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Michie, The Misses, London, Ont.—5, Spanish Place Mansions, W.1.
Mulvey, Thomas, and Mrs., Ottawa—17, Cleveland Mansions, Highgate Road.

N

Nickson, Harold B., Vancouver — Bongate Hall, Appleby.
Nickson, Miss M. Lindsay, Vancouver — Bristol Lodge, Putney Heath, S.W.
Nordheimer, Estelle, Toronto—2, Granville Place, Portman Square.

P

Paton, Mrs. W. E., Sherbrooke—Cox's Hotel, Jermyn Street.

R

Ramsay, Miss T. S., Vancouver—22, Warwick Chambers, Kensington, W.8.
Regan, Lt.-Col., Vancouver—111, Westbourne Terrace, W.
Robertson, Mrs. G. Ross, Montreal—Queen Anne's Mansions.
Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Victoria—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Ross, J. and L., Vancouver—Ivanhoe Hotel.

S

Scott, C. S., Mrs., and Miss, Hamilton—Care of Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Semple, Stella G., Montreal—41, Westmoreland Road, Bayswater.
Simms, Mr. H. V., St. John's, N.F.—Care of High Commissioner for Newfoundland.
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T

Talbot, Capt. W. E. H., Calgary—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Tobin, Col. William, Halifax—19a, Portman Street, Portman Square, W.

V

van Allen, Mrs. L. V., and Miss M., Brantford, Ont.—20 Prince's Gardens, S.W.7.

W

Wallis, Andrew, Vancouver—5, Belsize Park, N.W.
Warner, E., Winnipeg—60, Rosterwick Road, N.W.11.
Weld, Mrs. T. S., London, Ont.—5, Spanish Place Mansions, W.1.
White, James, Ottawa—2, Whitehall Court, S.W.
Whitehead, Alfred B., and Mrs., Quebec—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Wood, Mrs. R. W., Fernie, B.C.—Jermyn Court Hotel.
Woodcock, Mrs. A. V., Saskatoon—Care of Bank of Montreal, Waterloo Place.
Woollcombe, Phyllis, Ottawa—"Wannock," The Grove, Coulsdon, Surrey.
Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie H., Vancouver—Palace Hotel, Bloomsbury, W.C.

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